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VOLUME XLIX. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

SENT TO ITS DEATH.

Campbell's Outer Harbor Scheme Killed by the Council.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD DEPOSED

Ex-United States Marshal Marsh to Be Chief of Police.

WEST TAYLOR STREET ORDINANCE.

Vetoed by Cregier and Then Passed with the Mayor's Amendments Added.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR NEW SEWERS.

Mayor Cregier threatened in his most sepulchral tones last evening to place two members of the Council—Campbell and Arthur Dixon—under arrest. The Mayor was unable to preserve order by the use of the gavel. The row occurred over the outer harbor question. Campbell, recognizing that his ordinance relating to this matter which was made a special order for last evening would be defeated, took advantage of his roll-call privilege to introduce the following:

ORDERED: That the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works and the Chairman of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds prepare and submit to the Council plans for the purpose of laying out and establishing a road or street 300 feet in width, commencing at the south line of Park row extended and the south line of Randolph street extended, for the northerly and southerly lines of said new street, and commencing at the east line of the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad company, and thence running east 300 feet; also plans laying out and establishing slips and docks running entirely from said proposed street into the outer harbor.

Campbell proceeded to make the usual speech in favor of the order. Dixon objected, saying that a speech was out of order at that time. Campbell persisted. He went on to defend himself against the charges made in the press, and said the papers were influenced by a syndicate that wanted to steal the outer harbor.

The Mayor permitted the talk, notwithstanding Dixon's protest.

DIXON MAKES A CHARGE.

Finally when Campbell had exhausted himself Dixon charged that Campbell's order and ordinance were in the interest of an already chartered syndicate which proposed to rent the outer harbor, and then, by easy stages, steal the Lake-Front from the city. He moved the reference of the order to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. It was so referred by a viva voce vote. Fully three-fourths of the members of the Council voted for the reference. "That kills the scheme," said Dixon. "The Streets and Alleys Committee South is dead against it and will report against it next week."

Subsequently when the special order was reached its supporters, Campbell and Cullerton, dodged, and by a motion to adjourn prevented a reference of the ordinance to the same committee to which the order had been sent. The Campbellite following was in a feeble minority. Their collapse was utter and complete.

MARSH GETS THE APPOINTMENT.

The Mayor submitted the name of Frederick Marsh, ex-United States Marshal, for Superintendent of Police, vice George W. Hubbard, resigned.

Ald. O'Neill moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Police. Ald. Cullerton promptly moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of immediate action on the nomination. Ald. Ryan vociferously seconded Cullerton's motion, which prevailed 49 to 2.

Mr. Cregier declared the nomination confirmed. There was a chorus of protests. The Chair corrected himself. The motion to confirm was then about to be put when Ald. O'Neill took the floor and in loud and angry tones opposed the confirmation. He said it was an insult to the city and to the veterans of the Police Department to select a comparative stranger who had no police experience. Mr. Marsh was hardly a citizen of Chicago. He was appointed from Ogle County. His citizenship in Chicago was at least of recent date. He was utterly unacquainted with the city. He would have to depend on subordinates for his police knowledge.

Ald. Cullerton thought the nomination ought to be confirmed because the Mayor, who is responsible for peace and order in the city, had made it. Ald. Ryan and Ald. Dixon took the same ground.

Ald. Campbell thought appointments made from without the force were demoralizing and antagonistic to the principles of soldierly promotion and of an honest civil service.

Ald. Cullerton retorted that on account of the existence of cliques and factions in the force the Mayor was obliged to go outside to select a candidate.

Ald. O'Neill returned to the assault and taunted Dixon and Cullerton with their curious coalition. He eulogized Supt. Hubbard. He had proved himself an efficient officer. He demonstrated his ability in spite of formidable obstacles in the Cronin case. "Despite the action of a certain pious man with a Bible under his arm in the jury-room," he aided in securing the conviction of notorious murderers.

Mayor Cregier called the Alderman to order.

Ald. O'Neill insisted that he was in order. He had referred only to known facts.

Ald. McGillen attacked Chief Hubbard, saying that the foreman of the sewer department of Lake View was a better policeman.

Mayor Cregier again interfered. He protested against attacks on the outgoing Chief. McGillen then withdrew his objectionable remarks.

Ald. Jackson brought down the house by a "bull." He said Chicago was "the wickedest world in the city," and said the police force was rotten, corrupt, and demoralized. The Mayor tried to rap Jackson to order, but Jackson continued his remarks.

Ald. Madden, Summerfield, and Vierling spoke in favor of the nomination, which was confirmed—63 to 3. The nays were L. B. Dixon, Kinney, and O'Neill. Ald. E. P. Burke and Ald. Harris were absent, and the Mayor announced that the former was quite ill.

WEST TAYLOR STREET ROAD.

The Mayor, following the example of Carter H. Harrison, presented a veto of the Yerkes West Taylor Street ordinance, and in connection therewith submitted some immaterial amendments. The vote by which the ordinance was passed was reconsidered, and the amendments were added to the ordinance. They propose that the tracks from Fifth avenue to Western avenue shall be completed within a year; that the company be required to run cars in sufficient number and according to a reasonable schedule so as to accommodate the traveling public along the route; that a provision be inserted making it the specific duty of the company to comply in the operation of its tracks with the general ordinances of the city, especially that in reference to street sprinkling, the repair of the space between the tracks, etc.

Ald. Cullerton of course moved to concur in the amendments proposed by the Mayor. After a parliamentery squabble this was done. The Mayor and Cullerton were happy. So also was Mr. Yerkes. Only the two Dixons and Gorton voted against the amended ordinance.

SPECIAL SEWERAGE ASSESSMENT.

Ald. Cullerton called up the following resolution, introduced the 11th inst., and though it was strongly opposed by Ald. O'Neill on the ground that it worked injustice to the new wards it was passed by a large majority, all the new Aldermen except O'Neill voting in its favor:

Resolved, That the cost of all twelve-inch sewers hereafter ordered to be constructed shall be provided for by special assessment upon the property thereby benefited; and that in case of sewers hereafter ordered to be constructed of more than twelve inches in diameter so much of the cost thereof as would be equivalent to the cost of a twelve-inch sewer shall be provided for by special assessment upon the property benefitted thereby, and the excess of such cost over the cost of a twelve-inch sewer, and the cost of constructing all sewers across street intersections, as well as the cost of manholes, catchbasins, and the connections thereof with such sewers, shall be provided for by general taxation.

Whenever hereafter an order shall be approved for the construction of any sewer the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed, with the advice and assistance of the Law Department, to cause a proper ordinance to be prepared providing for the construction thereof by special assessment in accordance with the requirements of this resolution.

The resolution was accompanied by a communication of approval prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Robinson. Ald. Kelly, Weber, and Kinney said that only through the plan proposed could the new wards hope to get much-needed sewers.

THE DEARBORN PARK MATTER.

Ald. Weber introduced a remonstrance from the people of Ravenswood against the exposure of cabbage heads, leaves, and stumps in their neighborhood, as such exposure is a fruitful source of typhoid-malaria. Accompanying the remonstrance was an ordinance providing that the market gardeners shall remove the heads, stumps, leaves, etc., or cover them under one foot of earth. The ordinance had the approval of Commissioner Wickersham. It was referred to the Committee on Health and County Relations. Ald. Chapman introduced a resolution legalizing the maintenance of the rifle range at Edgewater. It was passed.

An order for an ordinance against the Snell toll road was passed. "It will not do," said the Mayor. "Five or six courts will have to take a hand in that."

Ald. Lyke introduced an order, which was passed, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to report to the next meeting of the Council "What sort of an 'L' road the Lake street 'L' road is to be."

Ald. Vierling introduced resolutions favoring the erection of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall on part of Dearborn Park in connection with the public library. Referred to the Special Committee on Public Library.

The Finance Committee reported for the rebate of the water tax in favor of several industrial schools and asylums not of a denominational character, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works. The report was concurred in. The Finance Committee also reported in favor of appropriating $5,000 from the water fund to pay the preliminary expenses of the drainage election petition. The order was laid over and published.

Commissioner Purdy sent a communication to the Council pointing out that for the second time an ordinance had been smuggled into the Council in the interest of a firm of street-pavers using asphaltum taken from Asphalt Lake, on which it had a monopoly, requiring the use of this asphaltum for paving Fulton street from Kedzie street to Homan avenue, thus shutting out competition. "There are other varieties of pitch or asphaltum obtained from the Island of Trinidad," said Mr. Purdy, "substantially of the same quality, which are sold in fair competition with the lake asphaltum." He suggested that to prevent extortion the ordinance be amended, which was done by striking out the objectionable description and inserting "Prepared from pure refined asphaltum obtained from the Island of Trinidad."

The order extending Eighty-third street across the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tracks, which was a special order, was passed unanimously.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.

Capt. Frederick H. Marsh is 46 years of age, tall and straight, with keen black eyes and a dark mustache. He was raised in Illinois, having been a resident of Mount Morris until 1861. Then he was a laborer and earned his bread by carrying bricks and mortar, and upon the wages thus obtained he supported his mother and sister. In 1861 Mr. Marsh enlisted as a private in the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and by gallant service and meritorious conduct on the field was promoted to a Captaincy. He was in the service four years and eight months. After leaving the army he opened a book store at Oregon, Ill. Subsequently he served two terms in the Legislature from Ogle County, and was in 1881 elected Democratic Sheriff, overcoming a majority of 900. He was Sheriff in 1885 when President Cleveland appointed him United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, a position he retained until relieved by Frank Hitchcock.

OKLAHOMA POLITICS AND SHOTGUNS.

An Extremely Lively Campaign Between the Kickapoos and Seminoles.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 22.—United States Marshal Walker has been called to Oklahoma to quell the rowdyism now so prevalent there and which threatens to develop into a reign of terror. The Kickapoos and Seminoles, respectively, the ins and outs in the city government, wage continual strife, and as the date of the new election draws near—Dec. 30—the feeling becomes more and more intensified. The appointment of a Deputy Marshal as City Marshal added fuel to the flames, and the reports of the trouble sent out still further separated the opposing factions. Saturday evening a party of masked men armed with Winchesters stopped a newspaper correspondent on the street and asked him if he knew a man named Thornton. That was the correspondent's name, and when they told him they intended to riddle Thornton and every other correspondent with bullets he sent them in one direction after Thornton while he escaped in another. Threats have been made against the lives of the Deputy United States Marshals and Marshal Walker is calling for support from all sections in order to be fully prepared for any emergency.

A RECONCILIATION MAY BE EFFECTED.

Probable That the Count and Countess de Montercole May Be Reunited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Knox of Pittsburg and her daughter, Countess de Montercole, have arrived here from their Virginia plantation and are stopping at the Normandie. They are accompanied by Mrs. Barker of Pittsburg. It is not known exactly whether they will remain here for the season or go to Pittsburg, but the chances are in favor of this city. It is rumored here that negotiations are pending between the two families looking to a reconciliation between the Count and his bride. Some time ago it was stated that the Count had been seen near the Virginia plantation and was striving to be reunited to his wife. Now it is said Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister, has been acting in the rôle of peacemaker, having been interested in the matter by the entreaties of the Count's parents. He is in this city, and this, it is supposed, is the reason Mrs. Knox and her daughter have come here.

CALLED IT A DRAW.

Slavin Robbed of His Well-Won Victory Over Jem Smith.

ROUGHS AT THE RING-SIDE.

Adherents of the English Pugilist Shamefully Maltreat the Australian.

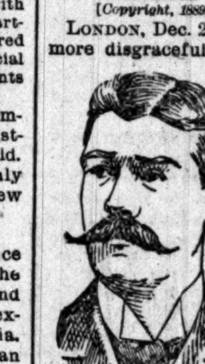
COWARDICE OF THE REFEREE.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Antipodean by the Margate People.

OTHER EVENTS IN THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

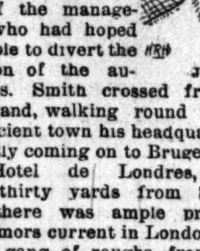
SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Dec. 23.—There has never been a more disgraceful exhibition than the prize-fight which took place today near Bruges between Frank P. Slavin, the champion of Australia, and Jem Smith, who is the champion of England. This match for the championship and £1,000 was bristling even from the outset with suspicions, which soon proved to have been only too well founded. It was a matter of common talk that Smith's party had sworn to win by any and every means. Nevertheless the plucky Australian was not a bit daunted and calmly faced the possibilities of Smith, mob, and murder.



FRANK P. SLAVIN.

It had been ordered that Smith should leave Cannon street for Dover Saturday night, Slavin following Sunday morning. The Brummagem champion, however, with his party, missed the train and, noisily joining the Slavin contingent, both sides started together, greatly to the annoyance of the management, who had hoped to be able to divert the attention of the authorities. Smith crossed from Dover to Calais, and, walking round to Lille, made that ancient town his headquarters, but, subsequently coming on to Bruges, he put up at the Hotel de Londres, which is about thirty yards from Slavin's hotel. Here there was ample proof that the ugly rumors current in London were correct. A hired gang of roughs from Birmingham paraded the town at night making the streets hideous with horseplay and blasphemy. A well-known owner of racehorses residing at Newmarket was seen among these ruffians, who were subsequently traced to the hotel where Smith was staying. Final arrangements for the fight were completed at 11 o'clock Sunday night, when it was agreed that each side should leave by a different route for the battle-ground the following morning. The place selected was in the private grounds of a gentleman who lived about half an hour's drive from the Town of Bruges. A better place to bring off a fight had never been chosen. The ring was pitched on a beautiful piece of ground generally used as a lawn-tennis court. Smith and his friends were first to appear on the scene.



JEM SMITH.

IN THE RING.

At 8:25 the men entered the ring. Slavin was seconded by Josh Cosnett and Bob Kirby, Taylor acting as the Australian's bottle-holder. Smith had Baldock and Harper to look after him in addition to his trainer, Joey Vezey, who was appointed referee, with W. Riley as umpire for Slavin. Fleming was umpire for Smith, while Calder held the watch. At twenty-five minutes past 8 the fight commenced. Smith is four inches shorter than his opponent, but he looked dumpier than ever and decidedly out of condition. Slavin at the last moment clipped off his mustache. He appeared in splendid trim and brim full of confidence.

After the usual handshaking had been indulged in the pair sparred for an opening, nearly fifty seconds elapsing before a blow was struck. Both had a serious look. The Australian was, however, the first to get to work with a most telling effect. The hired gang of roughs also began their work at the start, flourishing knuckle-dusters and sticks around Slavin's head. Whenever Slavin fought Smith into his corner Slavin was repeatedly knocked about the head and body, kicked and mauled, and yet he followed his man everywhere and fought like a tiger. On one occasion Smith got hold of Slavin around the body and held him down near the ropes while the miscreants with their sticks and knuckle-dusters beat him furiously about the head and body. It looked like murder. It was in the third round that Slavin knocked Smith clean off his legs with a terrific right-hander, and from this point to the end of the thirteenth round the Australian had matters pretty well all his own way so far as his opponent was concerned. Smith was by this time badly used up, and a cry of "Police" being raised a general stampede took place among the Smith coterie. Not so with the Australians, who stood their ground, and waited four minutes before the Smith party, finding the ruse unsuccessful, returned, and another round was fought. The end soon came as Slavin, when fighting in Smith's corner, received a tremendous blow behind the left ear from a knuckle-duster, both men falling to the ground.

DECIDED A DRAW.

As Slavin held a tiger grip on Smith the referee, almost petrified, said: "I shall refuse to act any longer as referee. It is impossible for Slavin to get fair play. I declare the fight a draw." Then walking over to Slavin's corner he said: "I will not stay here to see you killed." General uproar followed, and Slavin, seeing all was over, hurried from the ring and dressed. He then walked briskly to the station and caught the 9:47 a. m. train from Bruges and the boat from Ostend to Dover. He left a party of a few gentlemen at the latter place and took the earliest available train for Margate, whilst Smith and his party missed their train at Bruges.

Slavin arrived at Margate at 7 o'clock this evening and met with a flattering reception. During his training in town he had become a general favorite with those who took an interest in the event. Sympathy was wholly on his side. He was met by a four-in-hand and the town band and proceeded to the Elephant Hotel, the band playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Along the parade, on which was assembled a large crowd of people, he was loudly cheered. At the Elephant Hotel there was a large gathering of people and the reception was most enthusiastic. Slavin briefly addressed the people, thanking them for the reception he had received. His intention, he said, when he left England was to win the championship or lose it fairly, and he was sorry that the fight had ended in a fiasco. Inside the hotel the scene was exciting. Slavin received the congratulations of his friends on the slight punishment he had received. He then left for the Mail and Rock Hotel, his quarters, and on the road was again loudly cheered. Upon arriving at the hotel, Slavin, in answer to a question as to how he had fared, replied: "Badly as far as the roughs were concerned. I never witnessed anything more disgraceful in all my experience. My treatment at their hands has been most cruel. All I am anxious for now is to meet Sullivan for the championship of the world for £500 or £1,000. I am willing and ready to meet and fight anybody for the championship before I go back to Australia."

SMITH IS A DEAD DUCK.

The ruffianly conduct of Jem Smith's friends at the ring-side has disgusted every lover of fair play in the kingdom, and the unjust and cowardly decision of the referee declaring the fight a draw instead of giving the stakes to Slavin, who had his man whipped from the start, has added to the exasperation of sporting men. One good result has come from the fight, however, which affords a good deal of consolation to all men who take interest in pugilistic matters. The status of Smith as a fighter is as definitely settled as though he had won the battle easily and fairly or had been fairly knocked out.

When the news of the fight was received at the Pelican Club not a man present had a good word to say for Smith, while every one praised Slavin, who had bested the alleged "champion," and at the same time held his own against Smith's mob of cutthroats who surrounded the ring. It was immediately proposed to raise a testimonial fund of £500 for Slavin, and £300 of the sum was subscribed by those present within fifteen minutes.

STORY OF THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Slavin Handicapped by Smith's Ruffianly Heelers from First to Last.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Smith's fiasco today simply puts him beyond the consideration of decent sportsmen. He was fairly whipped before the end of the third round. Never did a man make a pluckier or gamier fight against tremendous odds than Slavin. He is a fighter whom Americans will take to when they see him. The story of today's battle by rounds is as follows:

First Round—Both men sparred cautiously for an opening, Slavin at length leading off and landing heavily on Smith's chest. He then sprang back in time to escape a vicious left-hander from the Englishman. Sparring again, Slavin landed full on Smith's mouth heavily. Infighting of the hottest description followed. The men finally clinched and fell together. When Slavin rose he was bleeding at the mouth. Time, one minute and thirty seconds.

Second Round—A disgraceful scrimmage occurred near the ropes. Smith's friends kicked Slavin in the back and ribs. Indeed, he was most brutally treated. Both men finally went to grass together. Time, 15 seconds.

Third Round—Slavin showed some effects of rough usage by the crowd, while Smith, encouraged by the demonstrations in his favor, showed to better advantage, getting in both right and left in quick succession on the Australian's body. Sharp, close fighting followed, Smith going down before a terrific right-hander. The first knock-down blow was awarded to Slavin. Smith looked badly winded. The crowd grew more and more furious and unmanageable.

Fourth Round—The fighting was fast and fierce, ending in Smith cross-buttocking Slavin, but not falling on him.

Fifth Round—Did not last more than eleven seconds, Smith going down before a light blow, while Slavin seemed to gather force from adverse circumstances.

Sixth Round—The Australian forced the fighting at a great pace. He drove Smith over the ring, landing him with a heavy left-hand blow over the right eye. Smith went down, bleeding freely from a gash in the forehead.

Seventh Round—Slavin gave Smith no rest, and in less than one minute knocked him "silly" in his corner. Once more a Smith ruffian struck Slavin a severe blow on the head. The assault was so unprovoked that the crowd cried shame.

The eighth and ninth rounds were without incident. They were short and fought in the center of the grass.

Tenth Round—This was the most sportsman-like of all. Smith stood up well in the center of the ring and fought it out without assistance from his friends. There was hard fighting from first to last of a close order, both getting home some terrific body blows. Both men fell together.

Eleventh Round—Smith looked tired and led off feebly, while Slavin returned with right and left on Smith's head, cutting open the Englishmen's cheek on the left side. Slavin then landed his left again, Smith countering heavily. Smith then rushed upon the Australian, who met him with a severe blow in the mouth, and then sent him down with a terrific right-hander.

At this point the roughs became so abusive to Slavin that it seemed the fight would have to stop. The referee made a feeble protest and cautioned the seconds to keep their corners and not to interfere with the principals. During the progress of the twelfth round Smith was finally sent to grass again from a heavy right-hand blow on the jaw. Time, one minute and thirty seconds.

Thirteenth Round—Slavin did all the leading, fighting the Englishman round the ring and forcing him into his corner. There were some heavy blows exchanged. Smith's friends still continued to assist their man by hitting at Slavin. Then the cry of "Police!" was raised by the whole Smith party, who decamped, hurrying their man along with them. Slavin declined to stir. After a time the Smith party returned. Slavin said to Baldock, the most prominent of Smith's seconds: "Why don't you give me fair play?" Slavin's seconds claimed a victory at this point, but the referee ordered them to fight on.

The tactics of the Englishman's supporters were now evident, but Slavin, who was only anxious to have the fight fought out to an end, advanced into the center of the ring again and beat the Englishman back into his corner. A scrimmage ensued, both men landing heavily. The mob in Smith's corner closed upon Slavin, who was brutally kicked and struck. The Australian paid no attention to any one except Smith, and finished up the round by throwing him. There was a general row and the referee said: "I shall refuse to act any longer. This man (pointing to Slavin) can't have fair play. I declare the fight a draw."

In declaring the fight a draw Referee Vesey was obviously actuated by motives of his own personal safety.

NEEDHAM BESTS PADDY SMITH.

The St. Paul Boy Has an Easy Time with the Englishman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The fight between Paddy Smith of Birmingham and Denny Needham of St. Paul, in the Occidental Club tonight for a purse of $1,000, proved a one-sided affair. Needham was seconded by Pete McCoy and Mike Conley. Both pugilists weighed in at 137 pounds. Smith looked bigger and stronger than Needham, but the latter outclassed him completely in speed, effective hitting with both hands, and ring tactics. To the tenth round Smith fought an uphill battle gamely, Needham's lefts drawing blood copiously. In the eleventh round Smith in a rally landed his left heavily on Needham's stomach and floored him. In the next three rounds Smith forced the pace, but Needham then took the lead, and, winding up his man rapidly, sent him out with a right swing on the jaw in the seventeenth round that put him to sleep half a minute. Needham will next fight Billy Mehan of San Francisco.

Kilrain to Fight Vanquelin.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—Articles of agreement were signed today by Jake Kilrain and Felix Vanquelin for a six-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensberry rules, to take place in this city Jan. 19, 1890, for a purse of $2,000, of which $1,500 to the winner and $500 to the defeated participant. If Kilrain fails to knock Vanquelin out in six rounds he loses the fight.

Gilmore Bests Paul Pattillo.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Harry Gilmore and Paul Pattillo fought seven rounds here tonight before 600 people. Gilmore had the best of the fight all the way through.

WEST FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment and a Fine of $1,000.

HE OVERISSUED TIMES STOCK.

Private Secretary Charles E. Graham Acquitted by the Jury.

HOW THE EDITOR WAS AFFECTED.

The Old Bail to Stand Until the Motion for a New Trial Is Argued.

CLOSING SPEECHES OF THE ATTORNEYS.

James J. West, ex-editor of the Chicago *Times*, ex-President of the *Times* company, and still a claimant in civil suits for a controlling interest in the management of the paper, was convicted last evening of the crime of overissuing the stock of the company, knowingly, designedly, and with intent to defraud, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of five years.

Charles E. Graham, West's private secretary and then Secretary of the company, and his alleged confederate and codefendant, was acquitted.

The jury retired from the court-room at 4:30 o'clock with the arguments of counsel and the instructions of the court, and came in at 7:15 o'clock, Judge Grinnell having returned to the court-room a few minutes before. As the jurors came in the two defendants, who during the three hours that preceded had been walking about the room or chatting with their friends, both in apparent confidence that the verdict could bring nothing but acquittal for them, became silent and serious in their seats at the end of the room. They were surrounded by their friends, but apparently had no fear of the result.

"Have you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?" asked the court. "We have, your Honor," responded the foreman, H. C. Kline, and two folded sheets of paper were handed to Clerk Sach. Opening the first that came to his hand the clerk read: "We, the jury, find the defendant Charles E. Graham not guilty."

The boyish face of the younger defendant was shielded in something the same manner that it had been during the trial, but not a movement of a muscle, barely a faint gleam of his eyes behind his glasses, betrayed a feeling of relief.

West's features became more set, as though he saw that the putting of Graham's name before his for the first time in the trial meant no good; but his long-tried "nerve" stood him in good stead when Clerk Sach slowly and distinctly read from the second paper:

"We, the jury, find the defendant James J. West guilty as charged in the indictment and fix the punishment of James J. West at a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of five years."

HOW HE BORE THE SENTENCE.

Mr. West seemed to sink a little lower in his chair and his eyes stared fixedly before him. But the muscles of his face moved no more than if they were cast in bronze. The weight of the crushing blow seemed to fall more heavily on Frank J. Smith, the only one of West's counsel present, whose lips quivered and whose eyes filled with tears. A full minute elapsed before any one in the court-room stirred. Then Mr. Smith turned and whispered something to his client, who heared without answering. Mr. Smith in his emotion forgot the usual formality of asking that the jury be polled until the noise of the jurymen rising from their seats, as Judge Grinnell told them they were excused, recalled him. Then, half rising, he said in a trembling voice:

"Your Honor, we would like to have the jury polled."

Each juror, rising as his name was called, answered with a firm affirmative to the question: "Was this and is this now your verdict?"

Mr. Smith took a few moments more to regain command of his feelings and then entered a motion for a new trial. Before arranging for a date on which he could be heard on the motion, however, he set about a task which at the moment was of far greater importance to Mr. West—saving him, for a while at least, from the ignominy of going to jail. He made his first appeal to Mr. Walker, Mr. West following close at his elbow and listening with breathless interest to each word. Mr. Walker did not furnish much satisfaction to the suitors when asked to consent to West's being left at liberty on bail until the hearing of the motion for a new trial.

"I never did such a thing while I was prosecutor here," he declared, with some irritation, but finally consented to agree to any arrangements they might make with Mr. Elliott. The latter proved less obdurate, as appeared when Judge Grinnell asked, finally:

"What disposition is to be made of the prisoner?"

"Your Honor," said Mr. Elliott, "it is customary in our office to accept good bail pending a motion for a new trial, and I feel disposed to recommend that Mr. West's bond be accepted until sentence is pronounced."

"It is usual, of course," said Judge Grinnell, "to deliver a prisoner to the hands of the Sheriff after conviction, but in a case of this kind I see no harm, and in fact it seems to me the right thing to do to leave the defendant his liberty pending the motion for a new trial. The bond is a good one."

"The court never let me do it over here," said Mr. Walker. "Who are the bondsmen?"

"Hamilton Bogue and Robert W. Clark," responded Mr. West promptly. "They qualified for $300,000."

"In that case I guess the bond is good," said Mr. Walker, but added quickly: "It seems to me they ought to come in and give new bond."

"The bondsmen are here, are they not?" inquired the court.

"No, they are not," replied Mr. West. "But I can have them here in the morning."

"Well, I will be here then," said Judge Grinnell, and the matter was settled. West's bond is $15,000.

VOTES OF THE JURY.

Mr. West breathed a sigh of relief after it was decided that he need not spend the night in jail, and a smile played over his face as he walked away from the group of lawyers and talked with his friend John J. Flinn, who was assistant editor of the *Times* under him and has taken a lively interest in the fortunes of his former chief.

The question of the time for hearing arguments on the motion for a new trial was quickly settled in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Elliott that it be set for Thursday and Friday, Jan. 2 and 3. After this the gathering quickly dispersed.

The jury had no difficulty in coming to an agreement. The first ballot, taken on the question of the guilt or innocence of West alone, stood 10 to 2, according to one of the jurors, eleven to one according to another. The latter, who was corroborated by several others, said that the odd man, as soon as the ballot was announced, declared he believed West guilty. He had voted the other way as a sort of experiment, apparently, and a second ballot taken immediately was unanimous for conviction.

The fine of $1,000 was agreed on at once, though there was some difference of opinion as to the number of years' imprisonment to be imposed. The statute fixed the limits at three and ten years and an average of the votes on the first ballot would have a little exceeded eight years. On the next and final ballot they dropped by unanimous consent to five years.

"You did not take any stock in the theory that West didn't know what he was doing?" was the question put to one of the jurors.

"Well, I should say not!" was the emphatic and almost indignant response. "He knew all about it, you may be sure. He showed he was too sharp a man not to have known," which showed that West's keenness on the stand may have worked to his disadvantage.

Graham's luck was due to the clemency of the prosecution, the lawyers taking the position that he was a tool, perhaps an ignorant one, and hardly deserving any punishment at all. He may also have been indebted to some extent to the fact that he was overlooked by his own lawyers in their arguments, almost as much as by the prosecution. Three ballots were taken to decide his fate, and by the statements of several jurors they ranged seven to five for acquittal, eight to four for conviction, twelve for acquittal.

"We all came round to the view that he was only a tool," said one of the twelve.

ARGUMENTS OF THE ATTORNEYS.

In the arguments before the jury retired Sidney Smith began for the defense, Col. Dan Munn having opened for the State Saturday. He read the statute, laying stress on the qualification that to be a felony the overissue of stock must be made knowingly, designedly, and with intent to defraud. West, he said, did not sell any of the overissued stock, and as it was assigned to himself it was nugatory until it was sold. The indictment did not charge that any one else was injured, and if the overissues were pledged at different banks the money was used for the benefit of the *Times*, and he could not have intended a fraud on the banks, as he promptly paid his notes.

Frank Walker, following for the State, asserted that West's only defense was the "adjectives 'knowingly' and 'designedly' in the statute." The only issue on trial was that of the overissue of stock. The mendacity and fraud which marked West's manipulation of the *Times* stock, he said, marked his conduct on the stand when, with a cool smile, he watched closely every question in the cross-examination to see its bearing on the "knowingly" and "designedly." The *Times* was defrauded, for it was with money raised by the sale of its real estate that West redeemed his certificates. He started in with 6,000 shares for which he had not paid $1, and dispensed with a stock ledger so he could "doctor" the stock books as he pleased. Graham, he charged, was the cat's-paw of West all through, and even on the witness-stand, when he swore he had not written a note to Dunlop asking an interview, testimony which was contradicted by Dunlop and three other witnesses who saw the note.

Frank J. Smith, following, scouted as ridiculous the charge that West knowingly committed a crime, claiming that every evidence of it was always in his possession and all he had to do was to tear it up. It was an overwhelming answer, he declared, to all their insinuations.

Gen. Stiles closed for the defense. He claimed that the evidence of the prosecution failed to show that West had overissued stock "knowingly or designedly, or with intent to defraud."

He did not touch on the evidence in detail except the proof introduced by the State in rebuttal of Graham's assertion that he had not written Dunlop asking an interview after the suit against him and West had been begun. He admitted that Graham might be mistaken.

FOR THE STATE.

Assistant State's Attorney Elliott protested strongly against the references made by the attorneys for the defense to the civil suits in litigation between West, Dunlop, Huiskamp, and the others now in possession of the *Times*, and declared they were only brought in to blind the eyes of the jurors to the issue before them. West and Graham were on trial for knowingly overissuing stock, and that was the only thing for them to consider. Mr. Elliott argued that Mr. West knew what he was doing and did it forcibly. The jury might believe one was a mistake, but when they came by the dozen it was not probable.

"They say the *Times* got the money," said Mr. Elliott. "Will that go down? When the market is flooded with overissued certificates will it do to say it was for the benefit of the corporation whose stock was depreciated?"

Mr. Elliott referred to Mr. West's offer to Huiskamp of 25 cents on the dollar for his stock as proof that he had been aiming to squeeze him out of the paper and make himself chief. He referred to Graham as not so criminal as West and commended him to the jury's consideration. West was guilty of a great assault on the foundations of society, and he appealed to the jurors to protect the stability of the institutions of the country by their verdict.

Judge Grinnell then read to the jury the formal instructions drawn up by both sides and approved by him.

DR. G. C. LORIMER GETS A CALL TO BOSTON.

Invited to the Pulpit of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The Warren Avenue Baptist Church, whose pulpit has just been made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. O. P. Gifford to go to Brookline, will make a strong effort to secure the services of the Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer of Chicago. Dr. Lorimer's work at Tremont Temple has given him a strong hold upon Boston Baptists.

Mr. Smith of Anthony & Smith, a leader in that church, said today: "The only inducement that can draw Dr. Lorimer to Boston is his desire to return to the city where he has had such great success, and where he has always liked to reside. His salary in Chicago is $6,000 or $7,000, and is more than we can give him, but he has been invited as a result of meetings held at the church last Friday night."

"When will the change be made?" was asked.

"Dr. Gifford preaches his last sermon next Sunday. We hope that Dr. Lorimer will be here the first Sunday in January."

The Warren Avenue Church stands second among the Baptist churches of the city. It has a membership of 1,500 and among them many young and active workers. They pay a salary of about $5,000.

Dr. Lorimer when seen at his residence, No. 1634 Prairie avenue, last evening, said:

"I have received a call from Boston, but have not yet given it any consideration at all. I shall, however, consider it carefully. It was wholly unexpected. Last Friday evening I was apprised of the change in affairs at the Warren Avenue Church and of a unanimous call on me by a telegram. The telegram further stated that if I decided to accept the church desired me to come on as soon as possible."

"Has your work in Chicago been satisfactory to yourself?" the reporter asked.

"Greatly so," answered Dr. Lorimer; "and my relations to the congregation of Immanuel Baptist Church have endeared it to me as a body and individually. It is now ten years since I left Tremont Temple in Boston to come here, and I have enjoyed the activity of the life I have led in those years. At the same time my annual visits to Boston to give lectures have kept up my home feeling for that city."

ST. LOUIS' GAS STEAL

Indignation Meeting on the Floor of the Merchants' Exchange.

BOODLERS GET A ROASTING.

How the Bill Was Railroaded Through the City Council.

A GRAND JURY TO BE SUMMONED.

Resolutions Requesting Mayor Noonan to Veto the Bill.

HE STATES HE WILL DO AS HE PLEASES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The cyclone of wrath precipitated by the "boodle" gas bill found vent today in an indignation meeting on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. So unanimous and bitter has been the denunciation of the boodlers among all classes that a public indignation meeting is a fitting climax to the developments following the most brazen steal ever attempted on any municipality.

Today's meeting was called by a number of leading citizens. President Charles Cox of the Merchants' Exchange was Chairman. Ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard was the first speaker. After describing the bill which bound the city to pay 5 per cent on $4,500,000 for thirty years and then purchase a worn-out plant for double what it cost to originally construct, he said: "The honest men and taxpayers do not wish to enter into a contract obligating themselves to pay the sum of $225,000 a year as interest for thirty years. This would mean a payment of over $7,000,000 in interest charges alone, in addition to insurance and repairs, and at the end of that period the city would have to pay far above the value of the plant or grant a long charter. The manner in which the bill was railroaded through the Council is familiar to you all. In my legislative experience I never knew of an important measure being so treated. The bill should have been taken up section by section, its friends should have explained fully its advantages, and its opponents have been given a chance to speak against it. Instead of this it was rushed through, and the gag of the previous question applied to shut off discussion. I have no hesitation in saying that I am extremely suspicious of such legislation. I do not believe that the citizens of St. Louis would elect a Mayor capable of signing such a bill, and I do not believe that Mayor Noonan will do so."

ST. LOUIS WILL LOSE MILLIONS.

The Hon. James O. Broadhead, who followed Gov. Stanard, said: "If this bill becomes a law St. Louis will lose millions, let the promoters of the measure talk as they will about its advantages to the city as well as themselves. I am often surprised at the impudence of those who control legislation. It reminds me of the answer of Lord Clive when charged with misappropriating the property of the Indian Princes over whom he ruled. 'When I think,' he said, 'of what I took and what I might have taken I am astonished at my moderation.' I have no doubt that some others have been astounded at their moderation. The citizens of St. Louis should ask the Mayor to carefully consider the bill and then withhold his signature. It may be that he will believe honestly that the best interests of St. Louis are best served by its becoming a law. I do not think that he will, but he may. In case this should happen we should not stop. A committee should be appointed to investigate the manner in which the bill was passed, with the object of ascertaining whether or not there had been fraud, and if there had to bring it before the grand jury. Let the malefactors be brought to justice, whether the bill becomes a law or not. It is the only way to stop open corruption. In closing I wish to state that if this bill receives the Mayor's signature it is doubtful whether or not it will become a law. That it violates the spirit of the charter is unquestionable, but whether it violates its letter is doubtful. The manner in which the bill was passed indicates almost positively a corrupt combination, and a committee to investigate the whole matter should be appointed no matter what Mayor Noonan does."

Other speakers showed that a gas plant such as described in the bill could be constructed for $2,000,000. A set of resolutions calling on the Mayor to veto the measure was adopted and petitions were distributed over the city for signatures.

MAYOR NOONAN WILL DO AS HE PLEASES.

The Mayor, who was opposed by the silk-stocking element in the Mayoralty election, sits down on the exchange thus: "Public indignation sacrificed Christ nearly 1,900 years ago and was mistaken. Public indignation has been so often mistaken that it is no safe guide for a man unless he sifts its causes to the very bottom. You can say that I understand somewhat of this public indignation. These same people, or some of them, would have damned me—would have proclaimed me a dishonest and corrupt man. They have done it without trial. They have declared me a dangerous man. They would have hung me up to dry, figuratively speaking, had I not been too close to the people who would not permit the tyranny of an oligarchy. The Law and Order League has done this and has put it on record. I do not and will not depend upon the judgment of men who have blundered so recklessly as they have done. They said I was a Communist and an Anarchist; and I want to say right now that in the event of a riot in this city I could do more with my finger to suppress it than all of them, for I would be in a place where I would be likely to lose my finger while they were off in some secure place clipping coupons. In this matter I will get all the facts, undeterred, and in all likelihood without any assistance from the people, who are so indignant and so ready to ascribe improper motives to other people. The facts are what I want. The facts as to the merits or demerits of the bill will be decided on and nothing else. I will find out what is right and do what is right. I will not be intimidated and I will not be cajoled. That is all I have to say on the subject, and I guess it's about as plain a statement as can be made in English."

There was an exciting scene in the City Council tonight when Councilman Rohan, one of the seven who voted for the gas bill which has created such a stir, moved that a committee of investigation be appointed and that it be composed of two Councilmen who voted against the bill and one who voted for it. The motion prevailed, however, by a vote of 7 to 5, one member being absent. Councilmen Horton, Ganahl, and Mier were named as the committee.

A Railroad Heavily Mulcted.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here tonight Mrs. Elizabeth K. Sherwood, widow of H. C. Sherwood of Watervliet, Mich., was awarded a verdict of $13,888.88 in a suit for damages against the Chicago & West Michigan railway for injuries received while alighting from a train at Watervliet. She sued for $20,000.

Cast Up by the Sea.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Several portions of human bodies, including one head, have been found on the beach between Sandy Hook and Seabright by the crews of life-saving stations Nos. 1 and 2. They are beyond doubt parts of the bodies of the crew of the bark Germania, which was wrecked at Long Branch a short time ago.

NOTHING GOOD ENOUGH.

"NORA MARKS" TRIES TO FIND A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR "HIM."

It Was Not That Her Pocketbook Was Empty or That He Was Hard to Suit, but Everything from Diamonds to Suspenders Fell Short of Her Ideal and Lacked Sentiment—Her Shopping Experiences.

It sounds funny for me to confess being in love, doesn't it? But even Falstaff was in love; and it isn't funny at all, it's really a serious matter, and as for confessing it I would just as soon shout it from the top of the Auditorium tower as not. He knows it and I know it, and we have had a good many discussions in the cushioned window seat in the back parlor about taking the insignificant rest of the world into our confidence. And this state of affairs is the cause of my present difficulty.

For the last six weeks I have been lying awake at night trying to think what I should give to the dearest fellow in the world Christmas morning. The trouble was not located in my pocketbook, nor in the fact that he is difficult to please, because he simply has the most angelic temper this side of eternity. I couldn't make up my mind what to get for him because I am perfectly convinced that there is nothing on earth, in the heavens above, or in the waters under the earth that is good enough for him (except me). If there is it could undoubtedly be found in Chicago.

So it was that at the eleventh hour, Monday morning early, not having come any nearer to a solution of the puzzle, I joined the throng of Christmas shoppers and hung to a strap in a street-car all the way downtown. I hoped to get a suggestion from the wealth of beautiful gifts on sale. I didn't intend to be persuaded into taking something I didn't want, either, but the way in which the average Chicago clerk can talk a bird off a tree would have been disconcerting to me if I had not been fortified with a profound contempt for all things sublunary in connection with him.

It was with this idea in mind that I followed the crowd into a book store and stood timidly by the great swinging doors until a gentleman stepped forward and inquired into my wants.

"Why, you see, I want a present for a young man," blushing and trying to look as if the young man were my brother. But it didn't work.

"Intellectual?"

"Yes, indeed. He's going to astonish the people one of these days. Why, he's the most eloquent fellow I ever heard."

"O, yes, certainly." That man actually looked bored! "But what does he read?"

"Really, I don't know. We don't talk book, you know. Perhaps you can suggest something."

"Well, here's 'Tonty' going off like hot cakes, and 'An Iceland Fisherman,' that new edition of 'Lorna Doone.' Or perhaps he would like some of the classics or an exquisite collection like the Doré gallery. Is he musical, profound, romantic?"

NOTHING GOOD ENOUGH.

"I should say he was." But those things didn't suit me. The clerk was untiring, and showed me inkstands, thermometers, calendar frames, and pen trays in silver and cut glass; diaries, pocketbooks, card cases, and writing desks in Russian leather; calendars, across whose faces troops of Japanese maidens tripped in endless processions, and then books again, books in the dust of which old bookworms might revel and glory in their humility. But after all which book? I shook my head slowly over each gem; even over Rasselas in the happy valley, because who wants a dream when the reality is in sight?

"There isn't anything good enough!" I sighed, and percolated through the crowd into a sunny square on State street, feeling intensely the difference between our ideals and their realization.

It was a glimpse of masculine apparel that tempted me to try again at a clothing store.

"Now, here is the thing for a lady to give a gentleman on Christmas: A pair of embroidered braces, white for full dress, black, fancy colors in boxes with a glass top. I can do it up for you in two minutes and a half and guarantee the fit. Which ones will you take?" said a glib clerk, so rapidly that he took my breath. But I couldn't give him anything so intimate, even if they were made of cloth of gold and embroidered with the pearls that fell from the mouth of the fairy Princess. I blushed and looked the other way at a string of neckties that rivaled the rainbow.

"No; he doesn't need any ties. He wears such a sweet, clear-toned one now. I always know when he's coming because I can hear that necktie a block away."

"Take a smoking jacket and cap with a tassel. Now, just imagine to yourself how the dear fellow would look in one of them, sitting by the fire on a cold night. You'd fall in love with him all over again every night." But, no; I couldn't encourage his smoking, even to make him more beautiful than he is.

"Now, let me tell you the thing to give," in a confidential tone, all the time unwrapping a fairy's dream in wash silk, embroidery, and lace. It was cream colored and long and had sleeves and was simply delicious.

"What's it for?" I asked innocently.

"For! Why, its a robe de nuit. In other words, a night shirt. Everybody gives them; young ladies to their fiancés especially."

But I was standing back against a pillar too shocked to say a word.

"O, to be sure, I'm sorry I made a mistake, but you know it's all right," he said, wadding that lovely creation up in a bunch, in a crestfallen manner. He was decidedly discouraged. I was cold and reserved after that, and looked at his stock of gloves, mufflers, and umbrellas with studied indifference, so that when I finally left without buying anything he blamed himself for his indiscretion.

NO SENTIMENT IN THEM.

A diamond! O, if I could just cover him with diamonds. But there are so few ways in which a man can wear a jewel. The lovely designs in sprays, crescents, stars, clusters, and in combination with rubies, emeralds, pearls, and sapphires were all for ladies.

"Here is a stud, a pin, and a ring. Or you could give him a watch charm. Really, that is about all the way we set diamonds for gentlemen except in watch cases and trinkets like a match case. How would you like a cat's eye or an opal in a ring?"

"His eyes would outshine them."

"Yes, I have no doubt," stroking his mustache. That fellow was actually amused. I got angry and went across the house, where love's young dream received more respectful attention.

"Opera glasses, silver and gold-headed umbrellas, silver toilet and manicure sets. Is he dainty in his tastes?"

"Dainty! I should think so. He always looks as if he had just come out of a Turkish bath."

"Well these manicure sets are the thing. We have them up to $200."

I looked at an exquisite piece of workmanship he showed me and coolly remarked:

"It isn't good enough. Have you anything better?" It took his breath.

"Better. No, we have nothing better, but I have no doubt a set could be made and studded with diamonds if you like."

I snubbed his clocks of onyx and gold, sneered at the bronzes, and turned up my nose openly at his precious stones, and smiled up into that clerk's face with childlike confidence.

"O, yes, they are beautiful. If it was for anybody else I could select something in a minute, but for him it's different."

He sighed in despair of finding anything to suit me, and I sighed pensively to keep him company and looked at him almost imploringly.

"It must have sentiment, you see. All these things are cold; they don't mean anything."

LOOKING FOR SENTIMENT.

It was in search of sentiment with a price mark on it that I stumbled into a dry goods store and was offered my choice of flaming mufflers.

"O, that won't do, because he has a red mustache," I objected. "I would like something to match his eyes. They are the loveliest golden brown."

But no loom ever yet turned out a web of such brilliancy and splendor. Ah me, I was growing discouraged, when I suddenly caught sight of a mustache cup in samosel ware with lines of burnished gold. But for this obliging clerk I had to sacrifice that mustache.

"He couldn't use it, you see, because I won't allow him to spoil the classic beauty of his face by wearing a mustache."

The combined eloquence of State street was insufficient to induce me to select a gift for the dearest fellow in the world. Everything from a $500 diamond ring to a five-cent card of bone collar buttons was offered for my approval, only to be met with a shake of the head.

"Why don't you give him yourself?" snapped a young lady clerk after I had made her tired. The young women are less amiable and sympathetic than the young men. But if she intended the remark to be sarcastic it missed fire.

"I've done that already, two weeks ago," I answered, relapsing into rose-colored dreams.

No other gift has been selected, just because I can't find anything good enough. I don't know how I shall face him, or whether I would know him if I did. He is a sort of composite photograph by this time, anyhow.

NORA MARKS.

OUTLOOK FOR THE UNION PACIFIC.

President Adams Says His Road Will Not Try to Cover the Earth.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—President Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific railroad said today relative to the outlook for his system: "The Oregon Short-Line Consolidated company has now a clear field, with no floating debt, and its account with the Union Pacific was discharged through the recent settlement under which the Union Pacific took bonds for advances made. The Oregon Navigation and Oregon Short Line business has been adversely affected by the dry winters of 1888-'89. No snow on the mountains in Oregon means a light crop of wheat in the valleys the following season. The Oregon Navigation earnings are still suffering from this cause, which is not likely to occur again. The Oregon Short Line will suffer a loss of $500,000 this year through the Oregon Navigation, but will, nevertheless, earn a surplus over all interest charges. This deficit next year should be much smaller, if it is not wholly wiped out. The Oregon Short Line will also have next year earnings from the Spokane Falls line, just finished, and from the Cœur d'Alene extension, both of which will yield a large business. The Oregon Short Line will not move rapidly in the way of new construction. The Union Pacific does not propose just at present to try and cover the earth. The entire Union Pacific system will only build 200 miles of additional road next year—145 miles in the Oregon Short Line system to Pioche, where the line will rest for the present, thirty-five miles to connect the Cheyenne & Northern with the Elkhorn Division of the Chicago & Northwestern system, and twenty miles to make some connections in Kansas. All the stories now current as to plans and extensions and purchases of the Union Pacific on the Pacific slope are pure inventions, absolutely without basis of any description."

Mr. Adams says that he does not expect Congress will do much with the Union Pacific. The virtue of patience when dealing with Providence or the United States Government had been fully impressed upon him.

MARRIED WHILE ON A PROLONGED SPREE.

Alfred H. Plant, a St. Louis Society Man, Causes a Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Alfred H. Plant is 38 years old and is a son of George J. Plant, a millionaire miller. According to his parents he is periodically subject to mental aberration, though this fact was never known before, even to his most intimate friends. Two weeks ago he drew $3,800 from the firm and began drinking heavily. He wound up in a low den presided over by a hardened police court character named Mollie Murphy. She took entire possession of the man and his money and jewelry. She plied him with strong drink until he was irresponsible.

Last Wednesday she ordered a carriage and, taking the helpless Plant with her, drove to the Recorder's office and secured a marriage license. The clerks did not know Plant, and, as he was suffering from the effects of drugs, it caused some comment. The woman, who was equally unknown, explained that he was sick and that he insisted on a marriage so that she could nurse him. The license was issued and she drove to Justice Sheehan's office, where the marriage ceremony was performed. Then she took her victim back to her den. Meanwhile Plant's friends heard that he was associating with disreputable people and instituted a search for him. He was found Saturday in the Murphy house and taken in custody by a detective. After an examination by physicians at police headquarters he was pronounced insane and committed to St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, where he is now under treatment. The escapade will cause a big sensation in commercial and society circles, where Plant was well known and popular.

Justice of the Peace Jerry Ryan was the man who performed the ceremony, and he says that he knew neither of the parties. He was summoned and went to the woman's house, where Plant answered all the necessary questions. He was under the influence of liquor, but not more so than other men whom he had married. The police learned that the cab-driver who brought the Justice to the house was paid $100.

TO UNITE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Plans of the Colombia Railway and Navigation Company—A Great Project.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—One of the incorporators of the Columbia Railway and Navigation company was seen in this city tonight. It is, he says, a project for a railroad from the shores of Colombia down through the heart of South America to Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic coast and to Lima on the Pacific coast. The details of the plan embrace a line of steamships from the gulf ports of the United States to the mouth of the Magdalena River in the South American State of Colombia, and a railroad up that river to the Andes, and thence down through Western Brazil, Chili, and Peru to the mouth of the La Plata in Buenos Ayres. This is to be an international project and is expected to interest a great number of stockholders in this country and in South America. Books of subscription to the stock of the company are to be opened to the people of all countries embraced by the routes to be included in the project.

FAY'S RELATIVES HEAR OF HIS DEATH.

Elton's Father Prostrated Upon Receiving the News of His Son's Suicide.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 23.—John W. Carpenter, father of Mrs. Elton Fay, whose husband committed suicide in New York Saturday, says there was no domestic difficulty between them. She received a letter from him from New York about Thanksgiving-Day, stating that he was coming home, and would wire her from Chicago to meet him. She had heard nothing from him since. Fay's father, Charles Fay, resides at Edgerton, this county. When the news was broken to him last night he dropped insensible, and has not recovered consciousness yet, and will most probably die. Elton was the only child. His father was an ex-Judge of Walworth County, Wisconsin. His wife was nearly crazed with grief.

NELLIE BLY IS IN HONG KONG NOW.

She Crosses the China Sea in Fast Time and Is Ahead of Her Itinerary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Nellie Bly is now in Hong Kong. A cablegram received from her announced her arrival there early today. She crossed the China Sea in fast time, and is at this stage of her tour two days ahead of her itinerary. She will have five days for sight-seeing in Hong Kong, as the Oriental and Occidental steamer Oceanic is not scheduled to leave the Chinese port before Dec. 28. In her message she states that she hopes to be at San Francisco Jan. 21. This would bring her to New York Jan. 26, and would cut down the time required for the tour to something less than seventy days.

ENCOUNTERED A BAND OF ROBBERS.

Capt. Angerstein of the Idaho Likely to Leave Victoria with Nothing but the Ship.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Capt. L. Angerstein of the wrecked steamer Idaho complains that since he has been in this port his ship has been systematically robbed. His own private property as well as blankets, silverware, and all articles of a portable nature belonging to the steamer have been taken by people working aboard her while she was stranded. Much of the property has been found in second-hand stores and grog-shops. It is regarded as an insult that a foreign ship should be robbed and hospitality thus ruthlessly violated.

A Heavy Sentence for Arson.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Frank Baer, the son of a wealthy retired miller, was today sentenced to fourteen years and four months in the penitentiary for burning Brinker & Rumbaugh's and the Chambers flouring mills. William Richards, an accomplice, was given eight years and two months. Two others, named Francis and Hetzel, for complicity, remain to be sentenced. The mills were worth $50,000, and their destruction financially ruined the owners.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE MOVEMENT THAT IS TO BE INAUGURATED MAY 1, 1890.

Labor Leaders Think Their Project Will Be Carried to Success—Trades Unions Stronger than Ever Before—Encouragement Taken from Political Recognition—Plans That Are Being Worked Out in Chicago—Difference in the Situation Here and Elsewhere.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has adjourned. There will be no further meetings of the general body before the battle for the eight-hour day. Any further preparations that may require the attention of the National body are left to the Executive Committee. The enlistment goes on, troops are being drilled, and May 1, 1890, they will be drawn up for the great struggle for the eight-hour day.

It will be a pitched battle and a fight to the finish. It will be commenced at all the large industrial centers of the country. Chicago will be in the thick of the fight, being the biggest labor center outside of New York, with the strongest organizations of labor, and with strong leaders of pronounced opinions.

Will there be a repetition of the riots of 1886? Will the battle end, as it then did, in defeat and suffering for the laboring population?

The leading labor men have asked themselves these questions. From their point of view, influenced as they are by partisan feeling in favor of their side, they return a negative to both questions.

Organized labor in Chicago stands today stronger and more united than ever before. This statement is not often heard and still less frequently believed. But it is true. There has been little heard from the camp of organized labor for the last eighteen months. Outside of an occasional appearance in politics there has been an apparent stagnation of the movement.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The fact that so little has been heard from it is an evidence of strength to all who are familiar with the conditions of organized labor in this city. Whenever the labor organizations have made any noise it has usually been caused by the quarrels of rival bodies or leaders. At present there is practically but one organization, the American Federation of Labor. All unions which have a sufficient membership are attached to that body. The Knights of Labor have been absorbed. There are but few of their mixed assemblies left. Labor has drifted into the form of the trades-union organization. In this form the individuals are held together by closer and more obvious ties of common interest—more narrow, it is true, than the broad principle of the Knights of Labor, that "an injury to one is the concern of all," but for that reason more comprehensible to the average mind.

This unification of organized labor has a special bearing on the eight-hour movement. In 1886 the Knights of Labor said they were not ready to make the demand for eight hours, and they held aloof, committing the effort of the Federation of Labor to failure before it was fairly under way. Since that time the Federation of Labor has grown with remarkable speed and stands today as the greatest labor organization this country ever saw. There will be no split in the movement, and if the Knights of Labor keep out of it they will drive the last nail in their coffin. Such is the sentiment of organized labor in this community.

RECOGNITION IN POLITICS.

The recent political successes of the labor party in Chicago, beginning with the independent movement in 1886 and 1887, continuing through repeated recognitions by politicians, and the latest joint movement with the citizens' ticket here, have introduced politics into the eight-hour movement. The leaders think they will help their effort to win over the polititians by placing men in office who will make concessions, thereby preparing the public mind for accepting the eight-hour system more readily. They think that if they have a number of men in the City Government police interference in case of strikes will not be of such a character as to make officers do work for corporations, as laborites claim has been done—for instance, during street railroad strikes.

A new form of organization has been adopted to this end. Some time ago the Trade and Labor Assembly appointed a committee to coöperate with the Central Labor Union for the purpose of creating economic ward clubs. It was argued that such clubs would bring into the organizations many who would not otherwise join, since all living in the same locality could come together independent of their trades and at the loss of little time. Furthermore, these clubs could influence the storekeepers and other small business-men in their vicinity, either by telling them that since they lived on the necessities of the toilers they should assist them, or by showing that the eight-hour day meant a reduction to them in the hours of keeping open their stores. The clubs could also enter politics and assist the election of such of the party candidates as would pledge themselves to support the eight-hour demand. Lastly, the radicals hope that they may form a nucleus for an independent party.

OBJECTS OF WARD CLUBS.

The Central Labor Union called a meeting of representatives of all German trade unions at No. 54 West Lake street last Sunday at which the plan was discussed. The result was that a commitee of fifteen was appointed, five from the North Side and ten from the West Side, to coöperate with the Trades Assembly in the organization of ward clubs. It is probable that these clubs will take an active part in the Aldermanic elections next spring.

The general impression is that Chicago will not confine itself to the program recently outlined by the Federation of Labor at Boston. That body decided to concentrate its efforts in May, 1890, to gaining the eight-hour day for the building trades, leaving the others to follow later. A strike assessment of two cents per capita a week was decreed against all the unions represented in the federation. The building trades were selected to start the movement as being the most perfect of the so called non-competitive trades, the idea being that there could be no competition between different cities in these branches, and, therefore, the argument that it was impossible to adopt the eight-hour system at one place unless it was introduced universally could not be used.

But in Chicago the building trades have virtually had the eight-hour day for two years. So have the cigarmakers all over the country. The Chicago labor leaders do not feel disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the Federation of Labor and will probably go on and make their demand on other industries as well. That was the sentiment at the meeting last Sunday. Conditions will be reversed in Chicago. The building trades will assess themselves to assist the other trades in this city instead of taking their assistance to obtain what they already have.

WILL ASSIST THE OTHERS.

What industries will make the demand is not yet known, since the action of the federation has upset the expectation that there would be a universal movement. As far as the sentiment has crystallized it is proposed to have the men make no demand for an increase of wages, but be satisfied with a reduction proportionate to the reduction of hours, and where practicable to ask for the introduction of payment by the piece or by the hour, so that the reduction in wages may be made in proportion to the hours and the employers utilize the time lost by employing other men on the hour or piece plan. If, however, the plan of the Federation of Labor is carried out there will be no disturbance of industries in Chicago May 1, 1890.

The laborites believe that the situation is much more favorable to them than it was in 1886. Since that time there has been a great deal of discussion on the eight-hour question and kindred topics, and people who at that time saw no reason for the existence of trades organizations and did not know of any difference between capital and labor have commenced to think about the matter. The economic conferences and the agitation of the questions during political campaigns have done much to make it a live topic. Above all it is thought the action of political conventions in indorsing parts of the laborite program and recognition of the eight-hour day by the municipal authorities and the candidates for Drainage Commissioners have worked on public opinion so that the demand for eight hours will receive an amount of discussion that it could not before have commanded. In addition, the leaders do not fear that the extreme radicals will stab them in the back as they did in 1886, by declaring the eight-hour system a humbug and advocating violence. They think the extremists have been effectually muzzled.

Before long there will be an organization similar to the Eight-Hour Association of 1886, which will issue appeals to the public, setting forth and defending the demands of the workers.

MILLIONS BEHIND AN OLD MIRROR.

Charles Roll Discovers an Old Will Which Affects Many Fortunes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Charles Roll of Newark, N. J., accidentally broke an old mirror four weeks ago. It had been given to him years ago by his grandfather. The glass was shivered to atoms, and an old, age-yellowed piece of parchment was disclosed to view for the first time in a century and more. For seventy-five years Mr. Roll and his relatives have been endeavoring to gain additional evidence with which they could lay claim to a wide stretch of land in the Mohawk Valley, along the banks of the Mohawk River. Mr. Roll knew perfectly well that his Dutch ancestor, Jacob Roll, had owned a large tract of land there, which had been abandoned during the French and Indian wars.

The document which dropped from the mirror back was an important missing proof that the heirs of Jacob Roll, of whom there are 150, have long been seeking. They will press their claims to property near Schenectady, N. Y., valued at $6,000,000. The parchment was a deed from the Indians to Jacob Roll, giving Roll a clear title to a tract of land four miles in length along the Mohawk River, beginning in the City of Schenectady and running back from the river nine miles. The whole Town of Amsterdam is believed to be included in the Indian deed, as are also valuable properties of the New York Central railroad. An Indian title or deed of land is almost impossible to set aside in New York State. The validity of this deed is declared to be unquestionable.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Accused of Stealing Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The passengers who were on the Sixth avenue "L" train that left the Rector street station at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon witnessed a lively encounter between a woman who weighed at least 250 pounds, dressed in widow's weeds, and a little man with a bald head and a big mustache who would not scale over 110 pounds. The woman carried a small hand satchel, and this the little man made most desperate efforts to wrest from her. The man, whose name is Martin Beihn, then had the woman arrested. He accused her of stealing five $1,000 bonds of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad, which he had bought at 65 cents on the dollar. The woman said her name was Lena Schmidt, and claimed that the bonds had been presented to her. They were bought in her name, but Beihn claimed he had only borrowed her name to make the transaction easy. The woman was held for trial.

The New England Society Banquet.

The New England Society celebrated tonight the 269th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers with a dinner. Over 300 members sat down to table and the toastmaster was the retiring President of the society, Cornelius N. Bliss. Among those who participated were Mayor Grant, Gen. Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Howard, the presidents of sister societies. John H. Starin, Clinton B. Fisk, C. P. Huntington, Stewart L. Woodford, F. B. Thurber, J. Edward Simmons, Horace Russell, S. B. Elkins, J. Pierpoint Morgan, George Bliss, William Rockefeller, William E. Dodge, Jesse Hoyt, and Charles R. Flint. Toasts were responded to by Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Guzman (the delegate to the Pan-American congress from Nicaragua), Gen. Howard, Gen. Sherman, John W. Noble, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland.

Here and There.

Commodore Vanderbilt's old residence at No. 10 Washington place was sold today to L. Sachs & Bro. for $200,000.

On board the French steamer La Gascogne, which reached quarantine today, were Capt. Cochrane and the thirty marines who left the navy-yard last summer to represent one branch of the United States service at the Paris Exposition.

A kerosene lamp was broken early this morning at No. 167 West Sixtieth street. Mrs. Kate Houston, 22 years old, and her little girl, 2 years old, were terribly burned. The woman died before daybreak. The baby is not expected to survive.

A mysterious enterprise was nipped in the bud Saturday by the arrest of an individual who calls himself John Jones, but who is credited with being the sole partner of the firm of Billings, Camp & Co., who have sent out circulars offering remarkable bargains in dry goods.

That notorious chamber of horrors at Fort Washington, known as the National Unsectarian Home for Old Men, is without a President, its late proprietor, William H. Ramscar, was today sentenced by Recorder Smyth to serve one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.

SILCOTT SUPPOSED TO BE IN MONTREAL.

The Defaulting Cashier Being Shadowed by the Canadian Detectives.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 23.—The report is current here that Silcott, the defaulting cashier of the House of Representatives, and his mistress, Herminie Thibault, are in Montreal. The big reward offered for his capture has induced several Montreal detectives to take up the case, and one of them claims to have a clew that will lead to his apprehension. It is asserted that about a week ago Herminie Thibault arrived in Montreal on a visit to a married sister, and prolonged her visit until yesterday, when she suddenly announced that she was going to Quebec. The sister, when questioned, admitted that she had a visitor, but refused to give any information. The detectives have spotted the house and are awaiting developments. They say they are positive that the woman is Silcott's mistress, and during her stay here she was visited by a man who, it is said, answered Silcott's description.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF INSANE WOMEN.

Gov. Fifer Orders an Investigation of the Du Page County Almshouse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today requested the Rev. Charles G. Trusdell of Chicago, President of the State Board of Charities, and Secretary F. H. Wines to make an investigation into the management of the Du Page County almshouse, upon a charge made in a Chicago paper that certain insane women were confined therein in a state of nudity. Assistant Secretary Whipp made an examination a few days ago and found the charges to be true, and reported the insane department in bad condition. The further examination is made at the request of the Wheaton Humane Society, and will begin Jan. 2 to adduce evidence to ascertain who is responsible and report to the Governor.

WORK OF SANDBAGGERS AT ATLANTIC, IA.

G. H. Abbott, a Theatrical Agent, Assaulted and Seriously Injured.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening G. H. Abbott of Joliet, Ill., was attacked by two men near his hotel, the purpose evidently being robbery. He was hit with a sandbag, his lower jaw broken, and his lower teeth knocked out. He called for help, and the highwayman ran without securing any plunder. Mr. Abbott was taken to the hotel, where he received medical attention. Mr. Abbott is the agent of an opera company from New Brighton, Pa.

BURGLARS MAKE A HAUL AT QUINCY, ILL.

The Safe in Jennings' Book Store Blown Open and $6,700 Secured.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Jennings' book store was entered by burglars last night and the safe blown open. The burglars secured about $6,000 in stock and bonds and about $700 in cash. Experts did the work.

Bootmakers Locked Out.

BRISTOL, Dec. 23.—Ten thousand bootmakers are now locked out in the labor district here, but the employers are willing to submit the difference between them and their men to arbitration.

Withdrew the Libel Suits.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 23.—C. C. Conn of Elkhart, Ind., who has been instituting libel suits right and left against the papers of this county, and who was indicted for attempting blackmail on Harry B. Sherwood, comes out in this paper, the *Truth*, with an apology to all concerned, withdrawing all suits which he has instituted, and confessing that he has been suffering from an aberration of the mind brought on by sudden abstinence from the use of tobacco.

The Compulsory Education Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. Richard Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has received twenty replies out of 125 inquiries sent out to the principal cities of the State as to the working of the Compulsory Education law. All say the law is working satisfactorily and there is a larger attendance. In Chicago there is an increased attendance of 1,600 pupils.

WILL BRICE BE THE MAN?

STATUS OF THE RAINBOW CHASER'S FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP.

Fifty-one Out of Seventy-nine Democratic Votes Claimed for Him, but the Non-Resident Charge Being Pressed with Great Vigor—Allison Assured of Re-election in Iowa—Gov. Larrabee Repudiates a Circular—Other Political News.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A Democrat who is a warm political friend of Col. Calvin S. Brice and who has been assigned to work among the members-elect to the Legislature from the counties composing the Sixteenth Congressional District accidentally gave away Mr. Brice's figures this morning. So far all the candidates for Senator have positively declined to give any estimate of their strength or indicate the number of positive pledges received by them or their managers. The gentleman referred to has just returned from a visit to the Sixteenth District and reported at headquarters this morning. From what he says Mr. Brice seems to have a sure thing on the Senatorial seat. The latter's vote in the caucus is estimated as 51 out of 79 Democratic members of the Legislature. In his report of the Sixteenth District the manager claims every vote with the single exception of McDermott of Muskingum. He counts as sure the votes of the two Senators—Buchanan of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts and Gaumer of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth—Representatives Forbes of Coshocton, Fraser of Holmes, Blue and Munson of Licking, and Froendly and Benfer of Tuscarawas. The assertion is made that Representative McDermott will yet be captured by the Brice contingent, and thus give him the entire vote of the district.

The publication today of an affidavit made by Mr. Brice, who, to qualify as the bondsman of the firm of contractors of New York, made oath Dec. 20, 1884, that he was a resident of No. 683 Fifth avenue, New York, has created consternation among some of Brice's friends, who are here to hold the fort during the holidays. This is in line with the report that Candidate Thomas has in his possession a copy of a more recent affidavit, in which Col. Brice is alleged to have made oath that he is a resident of the State of New York. The affidavit will strengthen the claims of the opposition based on the non-resident theory, and an ingenious line of argument is to be presented in this connection.

The opposition to Mr. Brice will advance the idea that his selection by the Democracy means a Republican United States Senator. Mr. Brice's credentials will have to be passed upon by a Republican Senate, and the opposition claim that objections will be made to permitting him to take his seat in March, 1891. His case will then be held in abeyance until the present General Assembly adjourns sine die, which will be shortly after Mr. Brice's term begins. Then he will be declared ineligible to represent Ohio in the Senate on the ground that he is a resident of New York, in the meaning of the Constitution. Since the United States Senate is judge of the qualifications of its own members it is urged that this course would be perfectly legitimate and that, after declaring Mr. Brice ineligible, the seat would be given to the person having the next highest number of votes in the General Assembly for Senator. This would, of course, be the Republican who receives the vote of the minority side of the Legislature.

ALLISON'S RE-ELECTION ASSURED.

No Grounds for the Reports of Republican Disaffection in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The Senatorial situation is still a subject of great interest, but there is no reason to think the outcome will be any different from what was predicted months ago. Senator Allison will be reëlected, and will have the vote of every Republican member in the Legislature. Every Republican paper in the State is supporting him, and if any extra help were needed several Democrats would vote for him in preference to any other Republican. The whole talk of rejecting him comes from men who are not Republicans and are without any Republican following. They number a few sore-headed politicians, including two or three independents, who always fight between the lines and have no Republican supporters.

All the talk about the Farmers' Alliance opposing Allison is simply silly. As one Republican representative from a rural district recently remarked: "The farmers in my county would give me hades if I didn't vote for Allison, they think everything of him." A guerrilla paper of this city sent out petitions over the State asking people to sign them requesting their members to vote for Gov. Larrabee instead of Allison. It is true that the Governor is opposed to Allison, but the Republican papers in the rural districts jumped on him so hard for his supposed connection with this petition that he had to come out in an interview and say that it was circulated without his knowledge or consent.

It is understood that the Eastern free-traders have raised a large sum of money to defeat Allison, but no Republican can be bought, and there are not enough Democrats to elect a Democrat alone. Senator Finn will vote for Allison when the time comes, and so will the two Independent Republicans.

The Situation in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Politicians of both parties seem to have abandoned the field and will let the deadlock take care of itself at least until after Christmas. Tomorrow the case of Roberts, one of the Silver Bow members, will be called in the District Court, but a postponement is probable. The Republican caucus, for the purpose of nominating Senators, is set for Dec. 30. The Democratic caucus for the same purpose will likely meet the same date.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

More of Schattenberg's Stealings Coming to Light—Cream City Mentions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The developments in the Schattenberg case continue. A transaction with the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co. came to light today. At the time the bids for the contract to furnish coal for the schools were received a deposit of $2,000 was required, and it was made by the firm furnishing a check for that sum, payable to Schattenberg. When the check was returned to the firm as paid the city was charged with the amount. The Committee on Finance approved one of the bills of the firm, which was paid in July. The amount of the deposit being charged against the city, the firm in payment thereof was given an order on the City Treasurer which covered the amount of the check. As both of the orders were paid to the agent of the firm the Secretary had made use of a safe method to cover his steal.

J. Q. Adams of Negaunee today returned from New York, where he consummated the sale of the Cambria, Lillie, and Lucy Iron mines. Mr. Adams says that he looked carefully over the iron business while in the East and it is his conviction that for the next eighteen months at least the iron market will be active.

Louis Burmeister, a letter-carrier living at No. 769 Sixteenth street, heard some scuffling on his front door steps this evening. On going out he found two brothers, Charles and Fred Krause, aged 18 and 21 years respectively, engaged in a quarrel. In attempting to interfere Burmeister was stabbed in the left breast, the knife entering within an inch of the heart. The wound may prove fatal. Both brothers were arrested.

A Bad Showing for Congressmen.

Silcott's robbery has developed the interesting fact that members of Congress overdraw their salary account. The ex-Speaker did it, the present Speaker did it, others kept them company.

It is a difficult thing for a member of Congress of any prominence, not an easy thing for any member of Congress, to live on his salary. But if a member of Congress must live ahead of his salary he should find a way to boil the pot without going ahead of his account with Uncle Sam.

If any one of these overdrawn members had died how would the Government have made itself whole? The disclosure is not creditable to anybody concerned in it. Advantage was taken of the people, who had provided the funds and were ignorant of the methods of Congressional banking.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Hustlers Out West

When the Rev. Glover of Hoquiam announced that "Real Estate" would be the subject of his next Sabbath's sermon an enterprising dealer in town lots offered him $25 to speak a kind word for Campbell's addition.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A PATHETIC SEPARATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Mariah Miller Receives a Divorce from Louis Miller—A Sad Story.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—One of the most pathetic separations that have ever been legally ordained occurred in the Circuit Court today when Mariah Miller received a divorce from Louis Miller. The latter is a Russian and was exiled for political reasons. He left a wife and child in Russia, whom he supported for five years after coming to America. Then came the Russo-Turkish war, and the wife and child were lost in the anarchy that pervaded the portion of the Czar's domains in which they lived. Miller was notified that they were dead and he mourned them as lost. He made a success in business here and in 1884 married the woman who secured the divorce today. They lived happily together and had a nice home in North St. Louis. Meanwhile Mrs. Miller, the original, and her boy, now grown to manhood, arrived in this country and through some mysterious influence came to St. Louis. The same influence brought father and son together, and, though neither suspected the other's identity for several months, mutual friends spoke of the likeness and suddenly the boy told his story and there was a denouement. Miller visited his Russian wife and there was a reconciliation. When wife No. 2 learned the story she quietly sued for divorce and the happy union was broken. She bade Miller an affectionate farewell today and he installed his first wife and son in the old home.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS DECISION.

Judge Brewer Settles Several Points in the Interminable Railroad Litigation.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court tonight Judge Brewer filed a decision in the controversy between the stockholders, bondholders, and other interests of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway in the several cases now pending in which this company is a party. The decision is long and reviews in detail the work of Receivers Eddy and Cross, whose action is approved throughout. It is noticeable that almost every decision is against the company. The motion made by the company to consolidate the actions wherein the Union Trust company, the Mercantile Trust company, Russell Sage, and George Gould were complainants was overruled. The motion to allow $25,000 for counsel fees, expenses, etc., was denied, and so on through the list. Judge Brewer with this decision severs his connection with the case in the capacity of Circuit Judge, and his object was to strip it of all dilatory motions and place it in shape for an early trial on its merits.

Judge Brewer ratifies the lease by which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas gets an entrance to Kansas City. He extends the jurisdiction of the receivers over ninety-six miles of railway in Texas, and refuses the application to bring the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, a separate Texas corporation, into the suit.

THREATENED STRIKE ON THE ERIE ROAD.

Trouble Imminent with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The Erie railroad managers are in trouble with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and as neither side seems inclined to yield a huge strike is imminent on the Erie system. Friday last General Manager Thomas suspended four engineers, all of whom are prominent in the brotherhood and are also members of the brotherhood's Grievance Committee. They went to Mr. Thomas and entered a vigorous protest against signing an agreement, several articles of which were objectionable to the engineers.

According to the story as told by the men Mr. Thomas was liberal in his concessions and everything went along smoothly until Friday, when the four men were summoned to the superintendent's office and were told they could either sign the agreement or leave. They left. Among some of the hot-headed ones an immediate strike was advised, but cooler heads prevailed, and by the advice of Chairman Youngston the Grievance Committee of the Erie system has been summoned to Jersey City. The members are expected to arrive tonight, and tomorrow a conference will be held.

DIPHTHERIA INSTEAD OF HEART-DISEASE

The Action of a Chicago Physician Said to Have Caused Several Deaths in Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—One week ago the corpse of a child of Henry B. Tuttle, that had died in Chicago, arrived in this city for burial, and was taken to the residence of Thomas Gibbons, a relative, for funeral services. The certificate of death was signed by a Chicago physician, and gave the cause of death as heart-failure and blood-poisoning. Subsequently it was discovered that the child had died of diphtheria. One inmate of the Gibbons house died yesterday of the same disease and another today. Three other deaths outside the family have occurred and six other members of the Gibbons family are down with the disease. There is great indignation here against the Chicago physician. The matter has been referred to the State Board of Health.

SIXTEEN MEN ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

A Cave-In at Angels' Camp, Cal., Attended with Much Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—A report reached here this morning of an accident in a mine at San Andreas, Calaveras County, by which sixteen men were killed. All day messengers have been expected to arrive at some telegraph office near Angels' Camp, this State, bringing particulars of the entombing of the miners there. At a late hour this evening, however, little additional news had been received. A dispatch from Milton says word reached there that the cave-in occurred about 3 p. m. yesterday at the Utica mine. Twenty men were imprisoned, two of whom escaped without injury and two with serious injuries. The remaining sixteen, with the possible exception of two, are supposed to have been killed outright. The two possible exceptions were at work in a drift some distance from the main body of workmen and may possibly be alive.

ANOTHER BELIEVER IN THE FAITH CURE.

An Attleboro, Mass., Clergyman Refuses Medical Attendance for His Sick Child.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles Penny recently moved to this village from East Saginaw, Mich., and was installed pastor of the Advent Church. His little girl, a child of 9 years, was taken dangerously sick with typhoid-fever, but despite the wishes of his wife and neighbors he refused to call a physician. The Lord, he said, had cured him of various diseases, and he believed that He would cure his child. He at any rate was willing to leave it in the Lord's hands. The town physician is watching over the child and noting each change, but is not allowed to give medicines. Legal steps will be taken probably to bring the father to terms.

NOTHING LEFT BUT SMOKE AND ASHES.

The Bigley Hotel at Alpsville, Pa., Burned—A Wabash, Ind., Blaze.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—The Bigley Hotel at Alpsville, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The large building was originally constructed by Capt. Nicholas J. Bigley as a summer resort at a cost of $29,000, but was a failure. The building was occupied by a number of families, all of whom escaped. It was insured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—The cotton compress at Fort Worth, Tex., with ten car-loads of cotton on track and about 2,000 bales on the platform, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—John Weber's grocery was burned tonight with the contents. A keg of powder exploded with terrific effect, opening the sides of the building and spreading the flames. George Aldrich's meat market, adjoining, was damaged.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 23.—News has just reached here that Thomas Emery's Sons' extensive candle works at Ivorydale, six miles north of the business part of this city, burned late tonight. Loss and damages, $100,000; no insurance. The Emerys being large property-holders, they carry their own insurance.

Chief Lola to President Harrison.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Joseph Lola, chief of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians of Eastport, Me., sends President Harrison his Christmas greetings. He has accompanied them with a handsome seal skin, the booty of his hunting trips.

Confesses to Several Forgeries.

BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—James Dalgain, arrested here Friday, today acknowledged forging four notes, each for $600, which he cashed at the Worthington Bank two years ago. The banker did not learn of the fraud till the notes were presented at maturity recently.

HENRY W. GRADY DEAD.

GEORGIA'S SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR PASSES AWAY AT ATLANTA.

Universal Sorrow Over the Death of the Brilliant Editor of the Atlanta "Constitution"—Scenes During the Last Hours—A Sketch of His Phenomenal Career—The Famous Boston Speech—What He Accomplished for the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, died of typhoid pneumonia at 3:40 o'clock this morning.



HENRY W. GRADY.

He had been steadily sinking for some time, and it became evident last night that death was close at hand. Between half-past 10 and 11 came the change for the worse. The physicians recognized that the crisis had come. Mr. Grady grew rapidly worse. All the family was summoned to the bedside, and messages were sent to a dozen or more special friends. Mr. W. A. Hemphill, who had left not an hour before, was one of the first to come. Judge Newman came in a few minutes later, Mr. Tom Meador, Maj. McKiser, Capt. E. P. Howell, Mr. Dan Baine, W. L. Peel, Mayor Glenn, O. M. Inman, and others soon followed. They realized for the first time that death was inevitable. The editor was unconscious, and at 3:40 he drew his last breath.

Henry Woodfin Grady was born in Athens, Ga., in 1851. During his boyhood he enjoyed the best educational advantages, but the four years of the civil war seriously interrupted his studies, and much of his time was spent in visiting the various points where his father, Col. Grady, was stationed with his regiment. When peace came it found the lad fatherless, Col. Grady having fallen in battle. Young Grady graduated at the State University and then went to the State University of Virginia, where he took a post-graduate course. He was during his term at each of these institutions the youngest student in attendance. From the first his command of language was remarkable. His pen transferred his thoughts to the paper in graphic and glowing phrases with almost lightning rapidity. His ringing style of speaking soon won for him the name of the "silver tongued orator." A year or two later Grady became the editor and one of the owners of the Rome *Daily Commercial*, a sprightly, newsy, and entertaining journal.

In 1882 Mr. Grady purchased an interest in the Atlanta *Herald*. After the sharpest competition with the *Constitution* ever known between any two papers in the South the *Herald* disappeared from the field. This time its editor's abilities had made him many friends abroad, as well at home, and James Gordon Bennett at once made him the Southern correspondent of the New York *Herald*. On this journal Mr. Grady did some of the best work of his life. He rapidly regained all that he had lost in his first ventures, and in 1880 purchased a fourth interest in the *Constitution*, taking the position of managing editor, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Grady's editorials in the *Constitution* were quoted in every section. Demands upon him for speeches came from Texas to Maine. Every word he wrote and every word he spoke but added to his fame. His speech at the New England dinner two years ago was a revelation. Following this came Mr. Grady's great Texas speech one year ago, in which he spoke of the relations of the white and colored people of the South. While claiming Anglo-Saxon superiority as final and definite he spoke also for the human and Christian treatment of the colored people. His last great speech was delivered but a few days ago in Boston.

When he left Atlanta to go to Boston he was threatened with pneumonia. He went under the protest of his physician.

The bulletin carrying the message of death was given to the country today a few minutes after the announcement was made that life had taken its flight. Then came a flood of messages from all over the Union. They carry their own comment. Among those received were the following:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Henry W. Grady: Accept the heartfelt sympathy of one who loved your husband for what he was and for all that he has done for his people and his country. Be assured that everywhere throughout the land warm hearts mourn with you in your deep affliction and deplore the loss the Nation has sustained. GROVER CLEVELAND."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—E. P. Howell: Give Mrs. Grady our sincerest sympathy. A terrible loss to family, friends, his State, and the country. SAMUEL J. RANDALL."

"ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Capt. E. P. Howell: Please convey to Mrs. Grady my deepest sympathy in the loss of her husband. He was a noble and brilliant man for whom I felt a warm friendship and the highest respect. The entire North will join with the South in lamenting the death of one whose services in the obliteration of sectional feeling have been so distinguished and so patriotic. DAVID B. HILL."

"BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Capt. Evan P. Howell: I am shocked beyond expression at the news. It is a personal loss to me, for I found a new friend for whom I felt deep affection and hoped to cherish on this earth. But the loss to our people is great. The Republic loses its most brilliant son and the North as well as the South mourns. PATRICK A. COLLINS."

A public meeting was held in the exchange today and resolutions adopted deploring the untimely death of Henry W. Grady. The *Chronicle* will say tomorrow:

"Georgia and the South mourn his loss. In the death of Henry W. Grady the South has lost her most gifted, eloquent, and useful son."

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas-Day the funeral services will take place. From every section of the State has come the request that his body might lie in state that the people might look upon his face once more. In response to this request the family have consented that his body shall rest in the First Methodist Church, of which Mr. Grady was a leading member, from 9 o'clock in the morning until the funeral hour. Mrs. Grady's request is that there be no display, nothing but the simplest possible funeral. This request will be carried out, and Thursday special memorial services will be held at the new Capitol, in which all the people, the military, and the societies of which he was a member will take part, and speakers will be chosen from among Mr. Grady's classmates at the University of Georgia.

REMEMBERED BY CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Late Leader of the New South.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Chauncey M. Depew was a speaker at the New England dinner tonight. "Unevolved Problems" was his topic, and in the progress of his talk he spoke thus:

"Thirty years ago Robert Toombs of Georgia, one of the ablest and most brilliant defenders of slavery, said in his place in the United States Senate that he would yet call the roll of his bondmen at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. Today his slaves are citizens and voters. [Cheers.] Within a few days a younger Georgian, possessed of equal genius, but imbued with sentiments so liberal that the great Senator would have held him an enemy to the State, was the guest of Boston. With powers of presentation and fervor of declamation worthy the best days and noblest efforts of eloquence, he stood beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill and uttered opinions justifying the suppression of the negro vote which were hostile to the views of every man in his audience. And yet they gave to his argument an eager and candid hearing and to his oratory unstinted and generous applause. It was the triumph of Puritan principles and Puritan pluck. They knew, as we know, that no system of suffrage can survive the intimidation of the voter or falsification of the count. The public conscience, seared by the approval of fraud upon the ballot by the virtue and intelligence of the community, will soon be indifferent to the extension of these methods by the present officeholders to continue in power, and arbitrary reversals of the will of the majority will end in anarchy and despotism. This is a burning question not only in Georgia but in New York. It is that government for the people shall be by the people. No matter how grave the questions which absorb the Puritans' attention or engross their time, the permanence of their solution rests upon a pure ballot.

"The telegraph brings us this evening the announcement of the death of Henry W. Grady. We forget all differences of opinion and remember only his chivalry, patriotism, and genius. He was the leader of the new South, and died in the great work of impressing its marvelous growth and national inspiration upon the willing ears of the North. Upon this platform and before this audience two years ago he commanded the attention of the country and won universal fame. [Applause.] His death in the meridian of his powers and the hopefulness of his mission, at the critical period of the removal forever of all misunderstandings and differences between all sections of the Republic, is a national calamity. New York mingles her tears with those of his kindred and offers to his memory the tribute of her profoundest admiration for his talents and achievements." [Applause.]

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The death of Henry W. Grady of Georgia excited many expressions of deep sorrow here. Seldom has a stranger visited Boston and acquired in a short time the hold upon the business-men of the city that Mr. Grady did. Genial, sympathetic, and brilliant, he entered heartily into the many forms of entertainment that were bestowed upon him. When he arrived here the weather was warm and moist. He spoke for nearly two hours at the Merchants' Club banquet, and the next morning went down to Plymouth and there made a speech from the rock. Back again to Boston he hurried, speaking in the afternoon at the Bay State Club. These extra exertions, with a sudden cold spell and snow, aggravated the illness which has resulted thus fatally. The Merchants' Association adopted resolutions of sympathy this afternoon and appointed a committee of three to attend the funeral.

WISER COUNTRY EDITORS.

THEY WAITED ANXIOUSLY FOR THE WATCHES THAT NEVER CAME.

Inspector Stuart at Their Request Investigates "Leslie's Home Journal" and Its Conductors, J. F. Rogers and R. S. Powis—Elevator Men Advance Their Charges—Another Lunatic Suspected in the Mantwill Case—Warren Leland Amends His Lake-Front Bill.

Inspector Stuart has unearthed another newspaper advertising scheme by means of which he believes the manipulators, James F. Rogers and R. S. Powis, have interested scores of country editors. Saturday afternoon Rogers and Powis were before Commissioner Hoyne for a preliminary hearing, the result of which was their release on bail in $1,000 and $500 to await the action of the grand jury. The circulars issued by Rogers and Powis locate their office in this city at No. 162 Washington street. Their plan of operations is not a new one, and it is not known how successfully it has been worked, but from complaints received it is evident the field was a wide one.

Rogers & Powis are the alleged conductors of *Leslie's Home Journal*. As far back as a year ago, it is thought, circulars were sent to editors and publishers of country papers with propositions, invitingly worded, offering a "solid gold stem-winding watch with initials engraved" for advertising. The watch was to be sent when one-half the advertising had been completed. The advertisement was to run six months. At the beginning of the contract Rogers & Powis would send the editor a duebill for $47.50. After three months this could be exchanged for the watch. If the editor had a watch he could have diamond earrings or a diamond shirt stud.

The circular says: "We are selling watches and diamonds to our subscribers throughout the country, and our price for the watch is $47.50, which is much below what it can be bought for from any first-class jeweler. We are confident you could sell it to your jeweler or some friend for more than the price we announce. We can do so because we sell such immense quantities of watches and diamonds to our subscribers that we are able to make the most favorable terms with manufacturers."

The advertisement was an electrotype five-inch exposition of a lottery scheme in connection with the *Home Journal*, and many country editors accepted it. The watches were to have been distributed July 30, but payment was postponed on account of financial difficulties. Promise was made that advertisers would receive the watches Jan. 1 of next year, but protests at once began to reach the post-office officials.

The gratuitous advertisement thus obtained was the source of profit to the editors of the *Home Journal*. It proposed a series of lottery tickets to be issued to each subscriber for one year at 60 cents. The prizes ranged from $3,000 down to plows. There were no blanks, and tempting offers were made to clubs. The advertisement, bordered with heavy black lines, contained the alluring picture of a Sheriff's sale stopped at the critical moment by the victim, who had just drawn $3,000. There were the usual promises of a fair drawing at an indefinite time.

ELEVATOR-MEN AGREE ON CHARGES.

What the Price for Storage Will Be During the Coming Year.

At a conference of the elevator proprietors of Chicago yesterday the following changes in storage rates were adopted. These changes do not apply to grain now in store or put in store before Jan. 1, 1890:

On all grain received on and after Jan. 1 one cent per bushel for the first ten days or part of same, and three-eighths of one cent per bushel for each additional ten days or part of same so long as it remains in good condition, instead of three-fourths and one-fourth of a cent respectively as at present, one and one-fourth cents and one-half a cent the year before.

On and after Jan. 1, 1890, storage will be at the foregoing rates until four cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which no additional storage will be charged until May 1, 1890, so long as the grain remains in good condition.

On and after Dec. 1 next storage will be at the foregoing rates until four cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which no additional storage will be charged until May 1, 1891, so long as the grain remains in good condition.

WARREN LELAND AMENDS HIS BILL.

He Files a New Plat of the Lake-Front—The City's Answer.

Warren F. Leland's bill against the city and the Inter-State Industrial Exposition company to clear the Lake-front of the Exposition Building and other structures came up in Judge Collins' court yesterday. It was on a motion of Mr. Leland to be allowed to amend his bill by substituting a new plat of the land for the old one. The old one showed Michigan avenue as it is at present. The new plat removes the east line of the boulevard and shows it as a street from 600 to 700 feet wide from Randolph street to Park row, with its eastern boundary defined by the lake. Leave was given to substitute the new map for the old one, and to make several minor amendments to the bill.

The answer of the city to the original bill stands as to the amended bill, as it only disclaims any intention of building an electric light plant on the Lake-Front, and takes issue on the question of title. It applies equally well to the amended bill. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition company was given twenty days in which to file its answer to the bill.

CREDITORS OBJECT TO THE SALE.

Tying the Sheriff's Hands in the Davis Failure—A Change of Receivers.

B. F. Chase, the receiver appointed by Judge Gresham for the New England Shoe company, secured an order from Judge Tuley requiring Sheriff Matson to turn into court the proceeds of the sale of the assets of the company levied on by him under the judgments confessed by C. C. Davis in favor of W. W. Cudworth and Frederick Von Weisenfluh. The assets so levied on by the Sheriff were worth $4,000. The rest of the $100,000 worth of goods secured by Davis on credit were disposed of by him or stored in warehouses. Judge Gresham enjoined everybody but the Sheriff from disposing of the shoes. He declined to enjoin the Sheriff by reason of comity with the State court, where the judgments in favor of Cudworth and Von Weisenfluh were confessed. The receiver therefore applied to Judge Tuley and asked to have the Sheriff's sale set for today enjoined, alleging that Cudworth and Von Weisenfluh were friendly to Davis. Judge Tuley decided to let the sale proceed, but directed the Sheriff to hold the proceeds pending a determination by the court of the question whether the judgments of Cudworth and Von Weisenfluh are bona fide and whether they ought not to be set aside and the assets distributed pro rata among the unsecured creditors.

E. A. Filkins was substituted by Judge Shepard as receiver for Perrin & Menzie, in place of Lewis B. Cohn, who resigned because of the pressure brought to bear by the unsecured creditors. The objection to Cohn was that he had been the firm's bookkeeper, and was made receiver in a bill filed by one partner against the other. The court said that the creditors were entitled to have a receiver who was not affiliated with any of the parties. Receiver Filkins gave a bond in $30,000.

The First National Bank commenced an attachment suit in the Superior Court against the Wabash Manufacturing company, No. 86 Wabash avenue, for $1,571. The suit grows out of the failure of J. B. Sheffield & Son of New York Saturday, the Wabash Manufacturing company having indorsed the insolvents' check for that amount. The check was presented and protested.

The Sheriff's deputies were kept busy yesterday serving the following executions: Joseph S. Emmert, jeweler, No. 242 State street, on confession for $6,835 in favor of James P. Johnston; United States Manufacturers' Export company, levy on office furniture at No. 84 Market street, on a claim for $727 in favor of Marshall D. Talcott; H. A. and C. A. Hartman, boots and shoes, No. 459 West Madison street, on judgment for $292 held by William S. Adams; Charles H. Fries, tailor at 2418 Wentworth avenue, on notes held by Frank A. Kinsey for $789 and by Barthold Reis for $121.

CHICAGO THE CITY OF PANORAMAS.

Other Cycloramas to Be Added to Those Already Established.

The panorama of the Burning of Chicago, Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, will be on exhibition before long. A company has recently been formed with a capital stock of $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares at $10 each.

The originator of the scheme some time ago concluded that inasmuch as the World's Fair was to be held in this city it would be a good thing if the visitors could see how Chicago looked before, during, and after the great fire. So he decided that a panorama of this nature would be something decidedly interesting, not only to strangers but to citizens as well. He unfolded his plans to a few friends and the company was organized at once.

After this company had been formed it was discovered that the charter only permitted a panorama of the burning of Chicago. That early scenes and scenes of a later day might also be furnished it was decided to organize a second company. This was done, the name of the corporation being the "World's Fair Panorama of Chicago." The objects of this company as stated in the charter are to paint and exhibit scenes in the City of Chicago between March 4, 1837, and Oct. 7, 1871; also to present scenes of the city of more recent date. These are to be used in connection with and to form a part of the other panorama. The site has not yet been secured, but one centrally located will be selected. The work of collecting views has already been commenced, a small army of photographers having been secured for the service.

Salvador Mege, who had charge of the interior decorations of the Auditorium, has been engaged to do the painting and he will put his brush to the canvas just as soon as a site has been chosen. He has agreed to complete his part of the work in six months, and it is expected that the panorama will be open for visitors by the middle of next year. The panorama is to be an unusually large one, the specifications calling for a painting 500 feet in circumference and 60 feet high. The cost of erecting the buildings, together with the art work, is expected to reach $150,000.

UNLIKE YET QUITE THE SAME.

Queer Christmas Scenes on the Street—The Usual Thing at the Express Offices.

"If this warm weather continues," said a man on a street corner yesterday, "we will have to change the order of Christmas doings. I have just been down-town buying a pair of tennis shoes and a flannel shirt for myself, and my wife is preparing iced-claret and water-ices for the Christmas dinner. What are you doing with those Chinese lanterns?"

"We intend giving a fête champetre Christmas afternoon," replied his friend. "Can't you come around?"

"No," said the man on the corner, "I've got to go to a Sunday-school picnic at South Park with the children."

"Well, so long, old man, I must hurry home and sprinkle the lawn."

And they joined the perspiring throng rushing by with ice-water pitchers and feather fans.

"Here, wait a minute! What is that? Jewelry? Second window."

"Take that big bundle to the end of the room!"

"Get a receipt for that at the first desk to the right, lady. It's not so crowded there."

"Toboggan! Why didn't you get a croquet set? More appropriate now. Well, take it to the last temporary counter on the left."

The young man just inside the door of the United States Express office was earning his salary if ever a man did. There was a steady stream of people, all carrying bundles, coming through the door, and he was trying to direct them to the proper counters to avoid confusion. So were several other young men in the American, Adams, and other express offices.

"No, we're not so awfully busy at this season of the year," said one. "We've only got——

"Where's that to go? Oshkosh? Third counter on the left.

"We've only got about seventy-five or 100 extra clerks and seven or eight temporary counters——

"Take that to the end of the room!

"We expect to be pretty busy tomorrow, though. Things will be coming in then, as well as going out. Now it's all going, and——

"Third window, madam. Here! Are you trying to send a house and lot through the money order department? Take that out and weigh it on the freight scales!

"Yes, we expect to have lots of business tomorrow. Today there hasn't been over a couple of hundred thousand people in here. Tomorrow there will be a lot in asking if we haven't got something for them. Think they ought to have a Christmas present, you know, and it hasn't come.

"Help the lady with the baby carriage, Charlie! D'ye think you're paid for chewing gum?

"How does it compare with last year? O, I guess the business is from 20 to 30 per cent heavier. Can't tell for sure, though. No chance to look up the figures. Got all I can do telling people——

"Here that's the superintendent's office. Keep out of there!"

There wasn't an express office in town that couldn't have put out a "standing room only" sign, and there wasn't a clerk in one of them that didn't look as though he thought he ought to get a Christmas present in his envelope next pay-day. Every inch of available space was occupied by temporary counters, and if any clerk had a moment to spare the fact has not yet been reported. There was a double line of bundles attached to people at every desk. The bundles are given precedence because they were generally bigger and occupied more space than the people.

THE "GOUNODS" WIN THE PURSE.

A Highly Interesting Musical Contest in Quinn Chapel—Mr. Battles' Witticisms.

Quinn's Chapel on Fourth avenue, near Van Buren street, was crowded to suffocation last night. The occasion was a concert, the principal feature of which was a musical contest in which four colored male quartets were entered. The prize was a purse of $50. J. C. Battles acted as master of ceremonies, and in a manner that reflected great credit on himself. He proved a ready speaker and delivered himself at times of the most startling witticisms and gems of impromptu poetry.

At the beginning of the contest Mr. Battles announced that he had secured at great expense to act as judges representatives of the morning papers. He hoped their decision would meet with the approbation of the 400. This remark produced a profound impression.

The "Gounod" Quartet having rendered two songs in excellent style Mr. Battles stepped to the front from behind a muslin curtain, strung on a telegraph wire in front of the pulpit, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to announce to this august assemblage that the 'All Star' Quartet that was to appear next will not be able to appear, because some of the members have to work till 9 o'clock tonight on account of the holidays."

As it was then nearly 11 o'clock the audience had a fit. When it had recovered from the shock the speaker continued:

"Next comes the successful Garden City Quartet, but," lapsing into rhyme,

"I say it with regret,
The manager of the quartet
has sent word that this quartet is also unavoidably detained on account of the lack of time for preparation and will not be here.

"Next comes the great Eclipse Quartet of California. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have just been informed that on account of some engagements to enter on an extensive tour they will not be with us. In their place we have secured the Colfax Quartet from the North Side."

The "Colfax Quartet" then appeared and sang two songs. The judges, the newspaper men, for whom Mr. Battles had bespoken the indulgence of the audience, after much profound reflection declared themselves unable to decide the question, and asked for another song from both the "Gounod" and the "Colfax" Quartets. At this announcement some young woman directly behind the judges' seat remarked audibly: "They must be like the Cronin jury."

After hearing two more songs from each quartet the judges awarded the palm to the "Gounod." It was impossible to tell whether it was a popular verdict or not, for the greater part of the crowd had by this time left its seats and adjourned to the rooms below, where refreshments were announced. The slowness of the judges in reaching a conclusion was generally condemned.

The singing of both quartets was good, the "Colfax" evidently being victims of stage fright. Messrs. Devinger and Butler sang the duet "The Voice of the Great Creator" in excellent style. Other numbers on the program were a piano overture by Miss Gertie Jackson, an opening chorus by a lady quartet, songs by Misses Nettie Jackson and Nettie Brown and Walter Tipton, some clever imitations by George Catlien, and a recitation in Gypsy costume by Miss Frances Hall. The quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius by Messrs. H. B. Habbell and B. A. Lewis was well received.

LOOKING AFTER THE SNELL ROAD.

A Decision Expected Soon from the Courts—Other Municipal Matters.

Mayor Cregier had a conference with Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow and Commissioner Purdy yesterday relative to the old Snell toll-road, which property-owners have been urging the Mayor to have opened. Mr. Robinson said the matter was in the courts and a decision was expected within thirty days. He thought it would not be wise for the city to take any action until this suit was disposed of. Commissioner Purdy was instructed to repair the toll-road at the street intersections and to improve the drainage.

There was a rumor yesterday that Mayor Cregier had his eye on the Controller's office and contemplated sweeping changes in the clerical force.

The Mayor received two letters from Annapolis, Md., yesterday, one addressed to John A. Markley, late Lieutenant of Mexican War volunteers, or his heirs, the other to the heirs of Samuel N. Whitcomb, late Lieutenant of Mexican War volunteers.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West yesterday referred back to the Council without recommendation the petition of property-owners along Randolph street and Ogden avenue opposed to an elevated railroad, asking that a clause be added to the ordinance of the West Chicago Rapid Transit company making damage claims of abutting property-owners a first lien on the property of the company.

A RACING COURSE AT LINCOLN PARK.

Oarsmen Wish a Stretch Along the Sheridan Road—The Scheme Favored.

The Chicago navy, composed of the various boating clubs of this city and county, held a special meeting at the Sherman House last evening to consider the project inaugurated by the Ogden Boat Club of inducing the Lincoln Park Commissioners to construct a regatta course at the park.

A majority of the Park Board is said to favor the scheme. It is proposed to have a course a mile long and from 200 to 300 feet wide between the present water line and the Sheridan Road, which will be built on newly-made ground out in the lake.

Two or three thousand names, including the most prominent business-men of the city, have already been secured to a petition to be presented to the board. Ten times that number of names can be easily obtained, it is said. Another meeting is called for Monday night, Jan. 6.

ONE OF THE ASSEMBLIES' SERIES.

A Pleasant South Side Dancing Party—Those Who Were There.

The Assemblies, a South Side dancing circle, made up largely of members of the old Cotillion, gave one of a series of parties last night at Bournique's South Side Hall. Only round dances were included in the program, that ended with the german, led by Mr. Fred Aldrich. Music was provided by Hand's orchestra. An intermission was given at 11 o'clock, when refreshments were served by Twiley in the supper-room down-stairs. The collation was spread on numerous small tables tastefully adorned with bouquets of cut flowers.

Among the patrons and guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. Mabbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin, the Misses Grannis, Miss Seeberger, Miss Kelley, Miss Campbell, Miss Underwood, Miss Dempster, Miss Jewett, Miss Griggs, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Roth, Miss Gillette, Miss Dupee, the Misses Gaylord, Miss Hyde, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Keith, Mr. Doane, Mr. Emery, Mr. King, the Messrs. Valentine, Mr. Hale, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. Glover.

THE POLICE AFTER A LUNATIC.

Suspected of Being Mantwill's Murderer—Mrs. Mantwill Further Examined.

Another crazy man now figures in the Mantwill case. The police are on the lunatic's track and expect to have him behind the bars within twenty-four hours. His name is not known as yet. He makes his headquarters on the West Side, but he has frequently been seen on the North Side, and only a short time before the murder was noticed prowling around the vicinity of Pleasant and Division streets. He is described as a powerful man, over six feet, and weighing about 230 pounds. His complexion is florid, and he has a large red mustache. The police were looking for him all day yesterday, but up to a late hour last night had not been able to run him down. He has no residence, depending on the charity of strangers for food and sleeping in boxes and outhouses. On one occasion he assaulted a police officer, knocking him into the gutter and making his escape before the official could get himself together.

A music teacher living in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, who was at one time a dangerous lunatic, was brought before Capt. Schuettler yesterday. He has now quite recovered his reason, but it was thought possible that in a fit of insanity he might have committed the deed. He proved that at the time of the murder he was giving a music lesson to two little girls.

For four hours yesterday Mrs. Mantwill was before Capt. Schuettler, but the hundreds of questions put to her brought the usual reply:

"What I do not know I cannot tell."

She seems to be in no wise affected by the terrible charges against her and takes life in jail coolly. She does not cry, doesn't ask for her children, and apparently cares for nothing.

Eberling, who is now in jail, has had nothing more to say. Mrs. Mantwill is still at the Chicago Avenue Station, where she will be kept for two or three days at least.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Point of Patent Law.

The cases of the Singer Manufacturing company of New York against George M. Bent, N. P. Larson, and the June Manufacturing company of Chicago were decided by Judge Blodgett yesterday. The bills were filed several months ago and the company applied for injunctions restraining the defendants from using the name "Singer" on sewing machines manufactured partially under the old Singer patents which expired in 1876. The old trademark name was united with others as the "June Singer," the "Improved Singer," the "Bent Singer." An accounting and damages were also claimed.

The bills were dismissed by Judge Blodgett for want of equity, the court holding that the defendants were entitled to use not only the construction covered by the expired patents, but also the form and style of ornamentation used by the Singer company. The court also held that under the implied contract between the inventor and the public when the patents were granted the inventor is bound to forfeit on the expiration of the patent the clothing and name of the machine and not to compel the public to seek for a new dress and name for an old and well-known article.

Detective Nordrum Fined for Assault.

Detective Nordrum of the Central Detail received a judicial reprimand yesterday. In the assault case brought against him by J. Mentzer, an alleged Anarchist whom he arrested in a Milwaukee avenue meeting for "piping him off" to his neighbors, Justice Wheeler found him guilty of assault as charged and fined him $20. He held that the meeting was peaceful and orderly until Nordrum broke it up by arresting Mentzer and that he entirely exceeded his authority. Although a police justice in the Armory by discharging Mentzer practically held, as Justice Wheeler did, that Nordrum exceeded his authority, two of the city prosecuting attorneys put in two or three days' time defending Nordrum, and after the decision promptly filed an appeal bond to take the case to the Criminal Court.

Orphans Made Happy.

The children of the Masonic Orphans' Home, Carroll avenue and Sheldon street, were given a Christmas treat last evening by the lady friends of the institution. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present, each of whom contributed his or her share to the evening's enjoyment. In the parlor was an enormous Christmas-tree. Articles of every conceivable nature hung from branch and stem. A number of recitations were excellently rendered by the children. Santa Claus put in an appearance during the evening and was welcomed in great glee. A Punch-and-Judy entertainment afforded the children immense amusement. Supper brought the evening to a close.

Santa Claus Will Be Present.

Christmas Eve at 7 o'clock Santa Claus expects to honor the Trinity Methodist Sunday-school with his presence. Great preparations have been made to give him a proper welcome. A cantata by W. H. Doane, entitled "Santa Claus," will be rendered by members of the school, under the direction of I. G. Hatcher and Willis W. Pitt. Before leaving Santa Claus will give a box of fine candy to each member of the school. Friends will be heartily welcomed.

The Same Old Gag.

A man who looked like a gambler dropped into McVicker's last night during the performance of "The Candidate." Mr. Wyndham was just explaining what the result of the Northampton canvass would be.

"You will be at the bottom of the poll," he said.

"The McGinty gag again!" exclaimed the man who looked like a gambler, and he smote his forehead with his hand and hurried away.

Dr. Cronin's Estate in Court.

Theodore T. Conklin, as administrator of the estate of Dr. P. H. Cronin, filed an inventory yesterday in the Probate Court. The estate consists of a library worth $300, and surgical instruments valued at $100. The property will be divided between Conklin as a creditor and a brother of the murdered doctor in Nebraska.

Items.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Matt Aubery Jr., née Fuller, announce the birth, Dec. 19, of a son.

Judge Tuthill yesterday awarded John Shelk, a minor, judgment for $750 against W. W. Kimball Co. for the loss of a thumb.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 37° above zero; 9 a. m., 39°; 10 a. m., 41°; 11 a. m., 43°; 12 m., 45°; 1 p. m., 47°; 3 p. m., 50°; 6 p. m., 49°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.77; 6 p. m., 29.72.

Peter Kyrk, a Noble street tinner, knocked his father down Sunday evening, and would have stabbed him but for the interference of neighbors. The father had insisted that his son should not eat supper until sober. Justice La Buy fined the boy $50.

The Anchorage Mission, No. 135 Third avenue, asks to be remembered at Christmas time. The mission has fed and sheltered over 1,000 unfortunate girls, found homes for seven, and employment for ten during the last month. It needs coal, provisions, and money.

Mr. Terhune announced last evening that he would be a candidate for County Judge next fall to succeed Judge Prendergast and that he would have the support of the latter. He sought the County Attorneyship, he said, in order that he might make a record on which to base claims for promotion.

The Christmas celebration of the North Side German-English school attracted a large audience to the North Side Turner Hall last night. Everything was buried in Christmas green and hung with sprigs of holly. The little girls spoke pieces and sang songs and the boys gave recitations and proved their agility in turning.

The transfer of the property Nos. 154 and 156 Clark street has been filed for record. The sale was made by J. D. Reynolds et al. to Dennis McCarthy for $133,000. The sale of 160 acres at Seventy-fifth and West Forty-eighth streets by M. E. Wood to H. T. Glover for $97,500 has also been recorded.

Edward Ham, 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, gray eyes, dark hair, slightly gray, sandy mustache, deformed feet, and hands swollen from rheumatism, has been missing since Dec. 12. He wore a brown chinchilla overcoat, stiff hat, and mixed gray pantaloons. Information should be sent to the Chief of Police.

James McDonald, who is supposed to be one of the men concerned in the attempted robbery of the Beatrice (Neb.) merchant who was enticed to Artesian avenue and Lake street a few nights ago was arrested Sunday night by Warren avenue officers. He will have a hearing before Justice Eberhardt today.

Yesterday morning Mrs. John Kellar, wife of a saloonkeeper at No. 348 Fifth avenue, reported to the police that her husband had been assaulted about 1 o'clock last Tuesday night in the hallway of the second floor of his home. He had a severe wound on top of the head, and told his wife that he had been hit by a man, but the hall being dark he could not identify him. A doctor who dressed his wound did not consider it dangerous. Yesterday the man became worse, and a physician who attended him said erysipelas had set in and that he was in a critical condition.

Special Officer James Heffernan of the Grand Trunk Railway was arrested yesterday morning for the shooting of William Carbine who was picked up Sunday night at Maxwell and Jefferson streets badly wounded in the thigh. Heffernan says he fired the shot in self-defense. Justice Doyle continued the case.

Charles H. Johnson, a Swedish laborer, walked into N. C. Bartholdy's hardware store at No. 240 West Chicago avenue yesterday and asked the woman behind the counter for money. Failing to get any he walked off deliberately with a tin boiler. Johnson was arrested. He said he wanted to be sent to the bridewell because he must have work in order to eat and sleep. He had been out of work four months. He was booked as disorderly.

COAL-MINING OPERATIONS IN ILLINOIS.

Summary of the Report of the State Board of Labor Statistics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The State Board of Labor Statistics today made its report upon coal operations in the State for the year. The record is as follows, with comparison of the record for 1888:

	1889.	1888.
Number of tons of lump coal mined	11,597,963	11,855,188
Aggregate value of product at the mine	$12,496,885	$13,309,030
Average value per ton at the mines	$1.0775	$1.123
Number of employés of all kinds	30,076	29,410
Number of miners	23,583	23,648
Number of other employés (including boys)	6,943	5,762
Number of boys employed under ground	859	868
Average price paid per ton for hand-mining	$0.73.1	$0.716
Number of men killed	42	55
Number of wives made widows	22	28
Number of children made fatherless	86	89
Number of mining machines in use	235	272

In view of the mildness of the winter and the depression in trade occasioned by it, and more especially in view of the general suspension of operations in the northern field pending a settlement of the wages question during the last two months of the year, the falling off in the annual output is perhaps less than might have been expected. The number of mines and of men is slightly increased over all former years; the average value of the product has dropped from $1.12½ to $1.07¾ per ton; the average number of days of active operations has fallen from 220 to 211; the price of hand-mining for the State at large is found to have slightly increased, and the number of fatal accidents has materially diminished. There has been rather more than the usual number of new mines opened, but a corresponding increase in the number closed; while the number of mining machines reported as in use is less by thirty-seven than the number in use the year before.

The four mines from which have been delivered the greatest tonnage during the year and the only ones which have produced over 200,000 tons are the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co., No. 1, at Streator, La Salle County; Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis, No. 6, at Staunton, Macoupin County; Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis, No. 1, at Mount Olive, Macoupin County; and Pana Coal & Mining Co., Colliery No. 1, at Pana, Christian County; the total tons produced being 922,484.

The average home value per ton of all coal mined in the State, as derived from the average values reported to the inspectors by the owners of mines, is $1.0775. A corresponding average taken for the year preceding showed a value of $1.123 per ton, and for the year before that $1.085, which was the lowest average attained prior to this year. The valuations here given are such as the mine-owners report to the inspectors as the average value of their coal on track at the mine.

The extremes of prices reported are from 50 cents to $2.25 per ton. Fifty cents a ton on track is given as the average value of coal at several places in St. Clair County, and in one instance 60,000 tons are reported at this price. This is, however, altogether exceptional, and is the lowest price ever given the inspectors. Above this prices range, in the same vicinity, from 62½ cents to $1 a ton, giving an average for the Fifth District of 86.7 cents. In the Second District, on the other hand, in the northwestern portion of the coal-field, prices range from $1.25 to $2.25 per ton at the pit, with an average of $1.43.

The average daily wages paid machine men indicate ruling rates of $2.25 and $2.50 per day for machine operators, $1.75 for helpers, $2 for blasters, $1.75 for loaders, $2 for timbermen, $1.50 and $1.75 for laborers, and $2 for drillers.

There is a gratifying improvement in the matter of lives lost during the year—forty-two—as compared with the preceding year, and as compared with four of the six preceding years. Omitting the exceptional catastrophe in 1883, by which sixty-nine lives were lost at Braidwood, and computing the average number of deaths per annum under what may be termed normal conditions, it is found that, for a period of seven years, the number of accidental deaths in and about the coal mines of this State has been 409, or an average of forty-eight per annum.

The report concludes with a short review of the wage controversy in the Northern fields. Nothing new is adduced and no suggestions made.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Edward T. Waite.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Edward T. Waite, son of the late Chief Justice Waite, died early this morning at his brother's home in this city. His mother and wife, brother, and sister were at the bedside. The remains were taken today to Toledo, where the funeral will be held. Mr. Waite was engaged in the practice of law in Toledo, where he was much respected. His death, which was due to Bright's disease, occurred after a lingering illness.

Ellis Wilcox.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Ellis Wilcox, the oldest settler of Sangamon County, died at his home, near Loami, last night. He celebrated his 100th birthday about four months ago.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

M. J. B., City: The game you refer to is "cinch," pronounced as if spelled "sinch."

H. R., City: On a new trial a jury could impose hanging upon Burke, O'Sullivan, and Coughlin. Kunze, having been found guilty of manslaughter, could not be hanged.

Jeff Davis and Inside History.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The pious Democratic editors of the ex-Confederate States are making a howl over THE TRIBUNE'S head lines, "Last Man in the Last Ditch," referring to the death of Jeff Davis. I would be glad if some of the Northern editors would unearth the part Mr. Davis took in 1863 in his refusal to accept Mr. Lincoln's proposition to meet an arbitration commission, the United States Commissioners being authorized to offer a pro rata price for the slaves that they might be freed. If I remember correctly Mr. Davis spurned the proposal. The story of this affair would make interesting reading for the admirers of Jeff Davis. Let them consider how many millions might have been paid for the property they lost, and how many lives might have been saved if Davis had accepted Lincoln's offer. J. W. M.

She Refused Him So He Killed Himself.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 23.—J. R. Kevan, a wealthy Englishman from Liverpool, committed suicide near this city yesterday by shooting himself. He was in love with the daughter of Capt. Staniforth, a retired English officer who resides a few miles from town, and yesterday when Kevan called to see her she flatly refused to marry him. He left, and going about 200 yards from the house burned a lot of letters and then placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and blew the top of his head off. He has a brother, it is said, who is a wealthy banker in Liverpool. Kevan was largely interested in the stock business and owned a large sheep ranch thirty-five miles from this city.

Franklin B. Gowen's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—Application was made to Register Gratz by Francis I. Gowen and James E. Hood today for letters of administration on the estate of Franklin B. Gowen. The letters were granted. The estate left by the deceased is valued, according to the petition filed with the administrative application, "as near as can be ascertained at this time," at $450,000, of which amount $350,000 is comprised of personal effects and $100,000 real estate.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The date for the next Methodist National Campmeeting in Eaton Rapids, Mich., has been fixed for the last week in July, 1890. The services will continue eight days.

William Eubanks, a widower about 40 years of age, shot and killed his 16-year-old daughter at Los Gatos, Cal. He then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He will probably recover.

At Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday Roe L. Hendrick, who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to blackmail the family of Judge Lewis of the Supreme Court, was sentenced to Erie County Penitentiary for one year.

The New England Society of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting, followed by a banquet, at Philadelphia last night. Over 300 persons were present at the banquet, including Postmaster General Wanamaker, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and Gen. Horace Porter.

It is now unlikely that the efforts to extradite Warehouseman W. H. Sherman of Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of forgery will be successful. Judge Rosswell Burrows of Buffalo testified at Toronto yesterday that Sherman's offense, according to New York law, was obtaining money under false pretenses. This is not an extraditable offense.

GAVE UP THEIR GROUNDS.

PLAYERS ABANDON THEIR OHIO STREET LAKE-FRONT SITE.

Desirous of Doing Nothing That Will Make Enemies They Will Look for a Location Elsewhere—Sam Thompson and Al Meyers Desert to the League—Racing at Clifton—Today's Entries at Guttenberg—General Sporting News.

The brotherhood team will not occupy grounds on the North Side. That was settled yesterday afternoon. Residents of the blocks near the proposed site at the foot of Ohio street hustled all last week and Sunday to obtain signatures to a remonstrance against the ordinance closing Ohio street for the benefit of the local brotherhood club, and obtained a large number of signatures. Until yesterday afternoon it was the intention to make a fight in the Council, but after discussing the situation President Weidenfeller counseled the abandonment of the site. He said there was a possibility of legal annoyance, and that it would be the wisest policy for the brotherhood to make a start without making any enemies. Some of the stockholders opposed him for a time, and then reluctantly consented to his proposition. They wanted to put their friends in the Council on record, and urged that they had not only the support of a large majority of the patrons of base-ball but of the entire labor element of the city, and could afford to make a fight. Mr. Weidenfeller thought it advisable to yield to the opposition without placing a strain upon friends or engendering ill-will. Mayor Cregier had assured him of hearty sympathy with the brotherhood, saying: "Personally I am with you and would like you to have those grounds"; still the Mayor argued that it would be wise to cease efforts to secure the grounds. He did not wish to obstruct the brotherhood in any way, and might find it his duty to veto the ordinance. Knowledge of the fact that Judge Gary had signed the remonstrance caused Mr. Weidenfeller's counsel to prevail. After the matter was settled one of the stockholders said: "Judge Gary's signature was what determined our course. When we learned that he was against us we decided to quit."

As soon as Mr. Weidenfeller gained his point he wrote out the following communication and sent it by messenger to the Mayor:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago—May it Please Your Honorable Body: The Chicago White Stocking Base-Ball Club of the Players' National League, thanking you for the kindness shown in giving it permission to occupy the east end of Ohio street, beg leave to say that strong opposition has arisen on the North Side to its occupation of the land, and, although the club has already incurred expense in preparing its plans, yet entirely owing to such opposition it respectfully surrenders its right to the permission so kindly granted. Very respectfully,
C. A. WEIDENFELLER,
President White Stocking Base-Ball Club.

The Mayor presented the following veto of the White Stocking base-ball ordinance at the Council last night: "Gentlemen: The conditions of the order passed on the 16th inst. by your honorable body authorizing a base-ball association to occupy 455 feet of Ohio street, to be used as a ball park, have not been complied with, the written consent of the immediate property-owners not having been obtained. On the contrary I am in possession of a numerously signed remonstrance against the use of the street named for the purpose of a ball park. In view of the non-compliance with the Council order and with a due regard for the rights of the property-holders in the vicinity, I deem it proper to return the order without approval. Respectfully, De Witt C. Cregier, Mayor."

The remonstrance against the order referred to by the Mayor, which was numerously signed by property-owners, individual protests by George Webster, C. W. Boyington, Leander J. McCormick, and others were also presented through Ald. Dunham.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

When asked what his organization proposed to do, President Weidenfeller replied: "We will go south, without doubt. We have no particular site in view and will take our time until we get what suits us. But you may be assured we will not be idle. We will begin our hunt for grounds tomorrow morning. President Holmes of the South Side cable system has suggested several spots and promised whatever assistance he can render. We will first look over the properties he has named, then do a little general hustling and decide where to locate. We are going to have the best ball team ever brought together and will provide suitable quarters for it."

SPALDING AND ANSON.

Al Spalding and Capt. Anson played racquets yesterday and then bought a few Christmas presents, or at least said they did. As for base-ball matters, they hardly thought of them and certainly knew of no new developments in National League affairs.

"All I know," said Spalding, "is that I have just received the contract of Charles Garvin of Newcastle, Pa., who was signed a few days ago. Exactly what is going on East I am not apprised of. A committee has been appointed to take whatever action, legal or otherwise, may be necessary, and I am informed that they contemplate taking initiatory action against Ward. The exact nature of the proceedings to be taken I expect to learn through the papers."

A photograph of a smooth-faced, pleasant looking, and sturdily built young man was handed to the Chicago Club's President with the information: "That's Kittredge."

"Let me see that," said Anson, reaching for the picture. After glancing at it he held it up and asked, "Ain't he a good looker?" which was of course answered in the affirmative. Satisfied with the reply, he enthused over the subject and remarked, "You've heard of him. Well, you'll hear more of him. There's my catcher. He's the coming catcher. Just watch that boy."

The big Captain was as destitute of news as his President and suggested that it was "too early for National League news."

Tommy Burns, who has been in the city since Friday, was found at Spalding's. He described himself as a gentleman of leisure, adding that he was here on a visit, could not say how long he would remain, and was not aware of any news.

PAPERS SERVED ON JOHN WARD.

The Long-Looked-For Injunction Proceedings Begun by the League.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The long-looked-for injunction proceedings against John Ward by the New York League Club to restrain him from playing with the brotherhood were begun tonight, when the papers in the suit were served upon Ward at his residence, No. 180 West Seventy-sixth street. The papers were prepared by Lawyer George F. Duysters, the attorney for the New York club, who acted in concert with the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel for the club, and consist of the usual summons and complaint. The action is brought in the Supreme Court and the argument on it is set down for Jan. 6 next.

In the complaint, which is made by the Metropolitan Exhibition company, there is the usual preamble about the organization and incorporation of the club, its plan and manner of carrying on business, the enormous risk and cost in the gathering together and employment of a team of ball-players, the value of a player's services to a club, and incidentally the value of Ward's services to the New York club. The complaint recites the signing by Ward of the regular contract with the New York club, which was approved by President Young of the league, and in which his salary is placed at $2,000, and then it recites the execution by Ward of a supplemental contract under which he was to be paid $2,200 more, all of which was paid, the latter contract having been written by Ward himself. It is claimed that under these contracts Ward is bound to serve the New York club during the season of 1890.

Thompson and Meyers Desert.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Sam Thompson and Al Meyers, the Philadelphia base ball players, both of whom signed brotherhood contracts, have determined to again play with the league. Thompson was here today, and it is upon his authority that the statement is made. He and Meyers entered into an agreement to stand out together, and they have succeeded in their purpose. Thompson has received from Philadelphia a dispatch offering him $10,000 for three years, and Meyers, he says, has a like proposition. They are ready to sign the league contract.

Recruits for the Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—President Phelps of the American Base-Ball Association announced tonight that Toledo and Rochester had been admitted to the organization. Baltimore is said to have applied for reinstatement, and Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Toronto, Canada, and a number of other towns are seeking admission.

Tebeau Signs with the Brotherhood.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Pat Tebeau, the third baseman of the Cleveland league team of 1889, has signed with the brotherhood club of this city. The contract was received today, with Comiskey's signature as witness to the signing.

Ed Bither and Mr. Case.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Ed Bither, the driver of Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, arrived home from San Francisco this morning. In regard to the report that he had tendered his resignation as driver for J. I. Case Ed was noncommittal. If he has resigned the resignation has not yet taken effect, and his contract will not expire before next March.

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Lord Beaconsfield, Thad Rowe, Topeka, Carlow, Jim Gates, Nita, Alfred, Arcona, Vauiter, Watch 'Em, Little Fred, Miller.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Boodle, King Idle, Lancaster, Amos, Count Luna, Burnside, Julia Miller, Herman, Gendarme.

Third race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Sam Morse, Marie Lovell, Austerlitz, Shakspeare, Barrientos, Felix.

Fourth race, initial winter handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Now or Never, King Crab, Bradford, Oregon, St. Nick, O'Fellus, Clay Stockton, Vigilant, Lemon, Bordelaise.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Now or Never, Harry Brown, Blue Rock, Oregon, Sunshine, Lemon, Blossom, Gloster.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Bay Ridge, Bay Archer, Wayward, Bob C., Harwood, Banker, Suitor, Dynamite, Sherwood, Ozono, Jerry.

Results of Clifton Races.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The winter race meeting was resumed today, the good card offered attracting one of the largest crowds of the season.

First race, purse $300, one mile and a quarter—J. J. O'B. won, Groomsman second, Pegasus third. Time, 2:16¾.

Second race, purse $300, six and a half furlongs—Melodrama, the favorite, ran a dead heat with Zangbar. Time, 1:25¾. Zangbar was the favorite for the run-off and won easily. Time, 1:28¼.

Third race, purse $300, seven and a half furlongs—Redlight won, Sam D. second, Annie M. third. Time, 1:40.

Fourth race, purse $500, one mile and a sixteenth—Bellwood won, Philip D. second, Van third. Time, 1:53¾.

Fifth race, purse $500, five furlongs—Umpire won, Guardsman second, Sparling third. Time, 1:05¾.

Sixth race, purse $500, six and a half furlongs—Gratitude won, Pall Mall second, Ban Lassie third. Time, 1:26¾.

Jack Will Not Eat Snowballs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Zipp's Casino in Brooklyn was thronged with all sorts and conditions of sports tonight to help along Jack McMasters' benefit, and to prevent if possible the calamity of that popular gentleman being forced to subsist on snowballs the coming hard winter. After the entertainment Scotty led the boys and talent to a well-filled supper table, which was voraciously attacked. Toasts and speeches were the order of the evening, or rather morning hours.

The Pittsburg Walking Match.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—A seventy-two-hour go-as-you-please walking match for $1,000 started at noon today in the Tivoli Garden, with twelve contestants, including Herty, Hegelman, Golden, Connors, Spicer, Noremac, Day, Smith, Gamble, Siebert, Adams, and Glick. The midnight score was: Hegelman, 78; Golden, 78; Connors, 78; Herty, 74; Day, 71; Spicer, 74; Noremac, 68.

Van Sicklen in Hard Luck.

Fred W. Van Sicklen of Chicago has been suspended by Chairman Davol of the League of American Wheelmen pending investigation of his amateur status.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Leo Logothetti, Mary Hirth	26—21
Peter Findiater, Minnie Sankey	26—23
Nicholas L. Hansen, Mary S. Sweley, Kearney, Neb.	51—33
Antoni Trychel, Franciska Urbanska	32—20
William Geils, Desplaines, Louise Rolfsmeyer, same	29—27
Arthur W. Sewall, Ouray, Colo., Emily F. Izatt, Boston	29—29
John M. Rust, Mrs. Lizzie Helbrig	37—29
Paul D. H. Sweeney, St. Joe, Mo., Mae Coale	31—21
William T. Stewart, Sarah C. Hughes	28—24
John E. Owens, Anna M. Moore	27—19
J. E. Gainer, Lake Zurich, Nettie Briggs, same	27—25
Robert H. Baldwin, Alice P. Phillips	25—21
Eugene Jacobi, Guilford, Conn., Fanny Tower	25—20
Ferdinand Friese, Ottilia Hotz	24—19
Heman Spaulding, Evelyn Little	30—19
John Pieplow, Arlington Heights, Mrs. Eliza Geibel, same	53—47
Frank A. Freeman, Peoria, Carrie Chandler Watson, same	25—23
William W. Higgins, Josephine McIntosh	22—24
Gustav V. Domarus, Bertha Kuhn	24—18
Joseph Dutton, Rose Wilson	23—18
John Humpal, Loise M. Denenfants	26—17
Ole Nelson, Walborg M. Larson	30—23
Adolph Danielson, Blue Island, Helena Frederickson, same	27—21
Alfred Johnson, Blue Island, Hanna Frederickson, same	26—24
Thomas Carson, Ella Brownell	25—21
Henry Olson, Annie Anderson	27—15
Frank Liebich, Bertha Krause	27—21
Garrett Lindeboom, Delia Cherrington	22—20
August Frederickson, Sophie Johnson	32—27
Frank Parker Epps, Alice Lawrence Sexton	28—27
August Hagedorn, Evaline Czech	24—25
Thomas W. Jaworski, Ida M. Pierce	46—32
Herman Kunde, Mary Sprick	21—18
Josiah C. Slaney, Emma Kaufman	23—19
John F. Labahn, Lena Gottschalk	44—20
Albert H. Stevens, Grenada, Miss., Mary A. Foot	30—25
Arcangel Perrik, Pasqualina Marzan	26—18
Lawrence G. Griffin, Annie H. O'Connor	25—23
E. H. Groves, Milford, Ind., Nettie E. Felkner	37—33
Wilhelm Kaufman, Dora Hoge	22—21
Oscar Wirsen, Tillie Anderson	21—25
Louis W. Myer, Anna S. Gleck	23—22
C. K. Williams, Sioux City, G. E. Garrison, Austin	32—23

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BAUSHER—Monday, Dec. 23, at her residence, 384 La Salle-av., Caroline Freeman, wife of Henry Bausher Jr.
Funeral from the house Thursday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BICKNELL—Sunday, Dec. 22, at his residence, corner Cottage Grove and South Chicago-avs., Edwin Bicknell, aged 75 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.
☞ Beloit (Wis.) and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

DEWEY—The funeral of Frank S. Dewey will be held at 4506 Prairie-av. Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 2 p. m.

FULLER—Dec. 23, Grace Fuller, aged 7 years and 3 months, at No. 186 Ewing-st.

JOHNSTON—At Elgin, Ill., very suddenly, Dec. 22, 1889, Austin S. Johnston, aged 56 years and 5 months.
Funeral from Northwestern Depot at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 24. Interment at Graceland.
☞ Leavenworth (Kas.) and Three Rivers (Mich.) papers please copy.

MACMILLAN—At 177 41st-st., Dec. 23, Lee, son of George H. and Mary Armstrong Macmillan, aged 9 years 1 month and 16 days.

LEVY—Dec. 22, at his residence, No. 3128 Wabash-av., of heart-disease, Newman Levy, beloved husband of Adelaide Levy, nee Herbst, aged 65 years.
Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m. No flowers.
☞ New York, San Francisco, and Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

NUGENT—Dec. 23, at 7 a. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Mulligan, 152 31st-st., Alice Grant, widow of Michael Nugent, aged 71 years and 8 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOYES—Miriam, infant daughter of William S. and Mary R. Noyes, Monday, Dec. 23, at 5391 Jefferson-av.

READ—At his residence, No. 334 Bowen-av., Dec. 23, George J. Read, aged 60 years. For many years with Marshall Field & Co.
Funeral services at the house Dec. 24, at 2 p. m. Interment at Waterville, Me.

RYAN—Annie C. Ryan, beloved daughter of Michael Ryan, at the residence of Mr. John Foley, 910 Fulton-st., Dec. 23.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILBA—Dec. 23, after a brief illness, Rose E. Silba, aged 20 years 1 month and 22 days.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 804 South Ashland-av., Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

SIMMONS—Dec. 23, 1889, 9:45 a. m., Mrs. Ida B. Simmons, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Jones, 591 Harrison-st., aged 27 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUCKER—Dec. 21, at Waukegan, Ill., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. C. Bean, Samuel Tucker, aged 94 years. Father of the late Wm. F. Tucker.

WECKLER—Dec. 22, 1889, William H. J. Weckler, aged 4 years and 2 months, son of William H. and Anna M. Weckler.
Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 1:30 p. m., from late residence, No. 519 Sedgwick-st.
☞ St. Joseph and Benton Harbor (Mich.) papers please copy.

WHITEHEAD—Dec. 23, at 417 North-av., of consumption, Helen Louise Whitehead, aged 47 years.
Service at house Tuesday at 2 p. m.

WILLIAMS—Cornelia B., wife of Chas. E. Williams, at 295 Chicago-av., Monday, Dec. 23, after a short illness.
Funeral at late residence Thursday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Greenwood, N. Y., at convenience of the family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. WILL HAVE A Christmas festival for the children at Bethesda Mission, 406 S. Clark-st., Friday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 p. m. The Sunday school at the "Hope Mission," 168 N. Halsted-st., which is under their charge, will have their festival Christmas day. Refreshments will also be served in the evening to all who may come in. The Union this year have provided for the comforts of over 500 children, to whom kindly remembrance will be given. The public are cordially invited to all of these exercises.

☞ THE CHICAGO-AV. SUNDAY SCHOOL AND Bible classes desire to extend cordial greetings to the public and invite them to share the pleasure of their musical and literary holiday entertainment Thursday evening.

☞ NATIONAL WELSH EISTEDDFOD—TO BE held at the Central Music-Hall, Jan. 1st and 2d, 1890. Sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 24th to 26th, at the ticket office. Patrons wishing to secure tickets for reserved seats and boxes please apply at once.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
A Pronounced Hit—Tonight.
THE EMINENT ENGLISH ARTISTS,
WM. TERRISS and MISS MILLWARD
In the Latest Paris and London Success.
ROGER LA HONTE.
Matinees Christmas-Day and Saturday.

Extra—GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Extra
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 5, 1890, first appearance of the great German Tragedian, Herr ERNST POSSART, supported by the entire dramatic company of the Amberg Theater in New York City.
Sunday and Thursday—CHARLES IX. Monday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee—FRIEND FRITZ. Tuesday and Saturday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Possart in two different characters—Gebildeter Berliner and Daughter of Fabricius.
Regular prices. Seats on sale Tuesday.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
HERE YOU ARE. PATTI ROSA,
Queen of Comediennes, in
MARGARET DAW.
TONIGHT A Beautiful SOUVENIR, the Haymarket Annual, given to every lady in the house tonight.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES XMAS-DAY.
New-Year's Week—THE BURGLAR.
Week Feb. 10—THE BOSTONIANS.

THE AUDITORIUM.
THIRD WEEK OF
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TONIGHT,
LA TRAVIATA.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Mmes. Bauermeister, Claire, Sig. Vanni, Marescalchi, Migliara, Bieletto, De Vaschetti, Lucini, Cernusco, and Ravelli.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 26, AIDA.
MME. NORDICA, SIG. TAMAGNO.
Friday Evening, Dec. 27, LA SONNAMBULA.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
SIG. RAVELLI.
Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 28, LES HUGUENOTS.
MME. ALBANI. SIG. TAMAGNO.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Dec. 30 and 31, first and only performances of Verdi's last Opera,
OTELLO.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 1, Extra Night,
MME. ADELINA PATTI as SEMIRAMIDE.
The repertoire for the balance of the fourth and last week will be announced tomorrow morning. The sale of seats will begin next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.
Scale of Prices—$1, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. General admission, $1.50.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Double Bill Every Evening and Matinee Tomorrow (Christmas-Day) and Saturday,
MR. CHAS.
WYNDHAM,
MISS MARY MOORE,
And the Company from the Criterion Theater, London, in the Grand Double Comedy Bill,
The Candidate —AND— Delicate Ground.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SECOND EDITION OF WAR SONGS
(Illustrated) By the
DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager
MATINEE TOMORROW TONIGHT AT 8,
BELLMAN,
BY THE
McCAULL OPERA CO.
Matinee Saturday. | Monday, Dec. 30,
CAPTAIN FRACASSA. First Production in America.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
COLLEGE DAYS RENEWED. Yale Glee AND Banjo Club.
Saturday Eve., Dec. 28.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50, at Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S—LITTLE PUCK.
Grand Holiday Matinee Christmas.
Last Week FRANK DANIELS Little Puck.
Sunday next—The Great Cornetist, JULES LEVY.
Monday, Dec. 30th, week, Rosina Vokes.
Season sale open, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal engagement.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON .... Manager
TONIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY.
Special Xmas Matinee Tomorrow. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY
RETURNED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
General Admission, 50 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats .... 35 and 50c.
Tonight—Special Matinee Christmas—
W. S. Cleveland's Magnificent Consolidated Minstrels
Willis P. Sweatnam, Billy Rice, the Famous Japs, and 40 others.
Next Attraction—W. H. Power's "Ivy Leaf."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT—DOLL MATINEE TOMORROW.
DONNA JUANITA,
BY THE
CALIFORNIA OPERA CO.
Popular Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1.
Next Week—"Held by the Enemy."

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF
VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Tomorrow (Christmas) Open from 2 to 10 p. m.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor, Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Grand Christmas Matinee.
CHAS. ERIN VERNER | SHAMUS O'BRIEN

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
The Beautiful Drama,
BEACON LIGHTS.
Elaborate Scenery. Great Cast.
Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—TIME WILL TELL.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Standing Room Only at 8 p. m.
W. H. POWERS' COMPANY IN
THE FAIRIES' WELL.
Introducing the talented Irish comedian,
CARROLL JOHNSON.
Special Christmas Matinee. Matinee prices (except holidays) 15, 25, 50c. Night prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Next week—Milton and Dollie Nobles.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st., | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE
(Male and Female),
FROM SAMOA (OR UPOLU).
Each under 24 inches High.
And Weighing Less than 90 Pounds.
All New Features. Two New Stage Shows.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
A Sane Lunatic this week. Albion Family, Berretta and West, Healey and Saunders, Behan and Lovely, Dakin Sisters, Chas. Schilling, John J. Riley, etc.
Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 23.
THE PAN ELECTRIC GIRLS,
12—MUSICAL MAIDENS—12
Theater No. 1—CROLIUS COMEDY CO.
Theater No. 2—BILLY WILSON'S "ROYALS."
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—
OLD ZIP AND YOUNG ASHBURY.
Theater No. 1—Performing Birds and Monkeys.
Theater No. 2—Riley's Comedy Co.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to All .... 50c | Children 25c

PATTI TONIGHT
Main Balcony $4.00
Front Balcony 5.00
Parquet Circle 6.00
Grand Pacific Glove Store.

Patti Opera Tickets.
Choice Seats for any Opera, $3.00 to $6.00.
A. W. VAN HAFFTEN, 195 S. Clark-st.

OPERA TICKETS.
First row parquette circle, Patti nights, $10 to $15 pair; other operas, $8 to $12 pair. Telephone 2679.
H. S. CARROLL, 96 Lake-st.

Opera Seats
At Chapin & Gore's, 73 Monroe-st. Orders by mail and telegraph. J. S. ROACH.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889.

THE Chicago money market was active and firm. West Side cable stock declined one point. New York exchange rose to a premium and sterling was steady. Railroad stocks were dull and weak.—The Chicago produce markets generally exhibited the holiday phase, but grain was weak, partly because of the prospect of more favorable weather. As compared with Saturday, pork closed firm, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds ⅜ cent lower.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,951,231 bushels of wheat, 953,575 bushels of corn, 1,778,079 bushels of oats, 473,030 bushels of rye, and 331,793 bushels of barley. Total, 8,487,708 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,229,920 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 34,275,178 bushels of wheat, 5,855,662 bushels of corn, 4,853,434 bushels of oats, 1,251,048 bushels of rye, and 2,520,581 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 330,873 in wheat and 586,329 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 790,966 bushels.

THE last report of the New York Produce Exchange shows a remarkable diversion of the corn export trade from New York to Baltimore. "Gothamites are becoming frightened," says a New York dispatch, "and freely express the fear that other exports and important trade may follow the corn trade to Baltimore at the expense of New York." The report shows that the exports of corn from New York for the month of November aggregated 1,546,889 bushels, as against 2,051,559 during the same month last year, a loss of 504,670 bushels. The reports from Baltimore show the extraordinary increase of 1,162,941 bushels, the total amount for November this year being 1,222,483, as against 59,542 for the same month last year. From a New York standpoint these figures may be considered "startling," but in the West any increased competition between the seaboard cities in exporting grain will be regarded with satisfaction. It is said the New-Yorkers who are deploring the loss of the grain trade claim that the elevator companies are manipulating rates for the benefit of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and that "some Baltimore merchants have been buying corn at the West at three to five cents above the market price at Baltimore under an agreement with the railroad company guaranteeing them against loss." Whether this be true or not there is good ground for the suspicion that the corn export trade is going to Baltimore on account of some reduction in the rates of transportation to that city or the cost of handling there. Baltimore must have obtained some such advantage, and the thing for the New York exporters to do is to get equally low rates and compete for the trade and get it back if possible.

CONTRADICTIONS IN THE DRAINAGE ACT.

When at the last session of the Legislature this city asked for authority to construct a drainage channel so that it might properly dilute its sewage, it contended that a channel which had a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet a minute would answer all requirements for an indefinite number of years, or till the city had a population of three millions. It was shown on its behalf that a dilution of 10,000 cubic feet for 100,000 people was ample, for the experience of European cities where it was the accepted standard of authorities in sanitary science had proved its sufficiency.

But the members of the Legislature from the river districts, thinking much more of navigation than of dilution and desiring to see ships at their doors more than pure water flowing past them, insisted on the unreasonable dilution standard of 20,000 cubic feet for 100,000 people, and made its alleged necessity the pretext for demanding that this city make the clay part of the channel for the time being with a depth of fourteen feet and a width sufficient, with a current of not more than three miles an hour, to carry off 300,000 cubic feet a minute.

It was further provided that when the cut reached a point where the rock rose so near the surface as to be less than eighteen feet below low lake level the cut should suddenly widen and deepen; should have a depth of *eighteen feet of water*, should be 160 feet wide at the bottom of the rock cut, and should have a capacity of not less than 600,000 cubic feet a minute. Were this deep cut finished at this moment it would be utilized simply to carry off 300,000 cubic feet of water, for that is all, on the dilution basis of 20,000 cubic feet, the city is required to supply till it has a population of over a million and a half.

When is it the full capacity of the deep cut will become necessary? On that point there are in one and the same section two contradictory requirements. One is that after the million and a half of population has been exceeded the city, in order to furnish the dilution demanded by the act (20,000 cubic feet of water per 100,000 additional population), shall gradually enlarge the clay cut—say, as each decennial census shows it to be necessary. But there is nothing said in this section as to who shall pay the damages, if any, which may follow a supply of 320,000, 380,000, 400,000, 500,000, or 580,000 cubic feet of discharge.

But the curiously worded twenty-third section also says that if at any time the General Government shall improve the Desplaines or Illinois so it can receive 600,000 cubic feet a minute, and will also provide for the payment of all damages the extra flow over 300,000 cubic feet may cause, then the city within one year (!) shall enlarge the clay cut to the full size of 600,000 cubic feet per minute.

It is the hope of some of the river people that Congress may be persuaded to take up the work at the upper basin at Joliet, where the drainage channel is to stop, and by means of locks and dams, or any other way it pleases, carry it on down to the mouth of the Illinois. If the General Government will not provide for all damage done by the extra flow over 300,000 cubic feet then the city, as the law now stands, is not required to enlarge the clay cut at all, and the deep and wide channel in the rock will be utterly useless except to carry off 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

This contradictory section has two provisions, therefore, as to the enlargement of the clay cut, one of them being that its capacity shall not be increased above 300,000 cubic feet until the General Government agrees to foot any damage bills; another, that its capacity shall be increased after the city's population exceeds a million and a half, but with no provision for the payment of any damages caused by the increased flow. The city will naturally claim it is not liable, and if the Federal Government gives no relief the injured farmers, if there are any, will have to fall back on the State for redress.

It is evident in view of the contradictory provisions in this section, which no Supreme Court will ever be able to reconcile, that it will be necessary to go to the General Assembly and ask it to cast some light on the subject by knocking out one or the other of these irreconcilable requirements.

DEATH OF HENRY W. GRADY.

In the death of Henry W. Grady the South has lost one of its most eminent citizens and the newspaper press of the whole country one of its most brilliant and dashing editors. He was a typical Southerner, impulsive, sentimental, emotional, and magnetic in his presence and speech, possessing those qualities which Henry Watterson once said were characteristic of Southerners as compared with the reasoning, reflective, mathematical nature of Northern men. Indeed, he closely resembled Mr. Watterson in his journalistic career and made a paper which is only second to the *Courier-Journal* in the South in influence and general character.

Mr. Grady was of Irish parentage and a born newspaper man, who thought more of his journal than of any office. When a mere lad he was the editor of the Rome (Ga.) *Commerical*. Subsequently he built up the Atlanta *Herald*. For two or three years he had valuable experience on the New York *Herald* and then went South and bought an interest in the Atlanta *Constitution*, with which paper he was identified up to the time of his death, and which he made one of the leading papers in the country. Though well known all over the South he did not attract general attention in the North until 1887, when his speech at the New England dinner on the New South gave him national fame. Since that time he has been prominently identified with the new South idea and was its most ardent and eloquent advocate, particularly during his many Northern visits. In the South he was more or less antagonized by the representatives of the old South idea, but upon every occasion that offered itself his message was strong and clear and his convictions certain that the time was rapidly coming when the race problem would be settled and the South would enter upon a new and wonderful career of prosperity. His death will be a sad loss to his paper and to the journalism of the whole country. He was a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman, and a brilliant, enthusiastic, and able editor, who worked his way to the top by the sheer force of his native ability and gained a wide circle of admirers, not alone by his indefatigable and versatile pen but also by the magnetism and eloquence of his oratory. It is a matter for profound regret that a journalist of such abilities and promise should have been cut off even before he had reached his prime.

WHAT CONTROLLED CULVER'S COURSE?

There have been many theories suggested to explain the astonishing verdict of Juror Culver on the Cronin murderers. Some of them may be peremptorily dismissed; he was not bought, and he is not a fool. He may be a crank but not a crook.

The most reasonable theory is that Culver wanted to get on the jury for two purposes—a personal and a humanitarian one. He wanted the per diem and he wanted to save the lives of the assassins. He was poor—very hard up for money. The real-estate business, never flourishing greatly with him, would necessarily become less profitable as the winter wore on and the corner lots were covered with snow—or mud. It had been announced that the Cronin trial would be a long one, a job for three or four months, with tolerable pay for a man with an empty pocketbook, and food, lights, and lodging all of good quality furnished free. His pay would be so much clear gain and would help to support him through the winter. There is nothing unlawful in such aspirations.

The chances are a thousand to one that Culver *wanted* to serve on that jury. His answers to the questions of the prosecution and defense prove it. Had he wished to get off a dozen opportunities were offered him to do so of which hundreds of other veniremen availed themselves. Men quite as conscientious as himself were dropped out by the adroit questions of one or the other side. But Culver escaped all the snares and pitfalls set for his feet by the sharp lawyers. He picked his way with safety through the tangled web of interrogatories. He answered adroitly, smoothly, persuasively, and guileless like. He walked among eggs and never broke one. His replies were so skillfully worded that he disarmed suspicion and there was no way of getting rid of him except by a "peremptory," and neither side felt inclined to waste one on him. Besides, he skillfully impressed each side with the belief it could trust him.

No careful reader can peruse this man's examination and see the consummately skillful way in which he tacked and filled, and wove in and out, and dodged dangerous places without reaching the conclusion that either he wanted to be on that jury very much or he had in some way a wonderful gift of answering interrogatories and disarming the suspicions of a dozen suspicious lawyers.

Culver said on his examination that he had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment, but that means in certain cases and not in all. He believes at the most only in the hanging of the man who with malice prepense deals the fatal blow, but not bloody-minded accessories or intelligent conspirators; not the men whose brains invented the plot or told others how to strike. "An eye for an eye," says the Bible, and "a tooth for a tooth," and he seems to believe that only one life should be forfeited for the one that has been lawlessly taken. He is also opposed, probably, to hanging on any circumstantial evidence. It is reported that he said if he had been on the Anarchist jury, which he came near being, not a man would have been hanged.

It is the theory, therefore, that Culver saw not merely a chance for a fall and winter's job but also an opportunity to save from the gallows, to which the evidence as far as published seemed to doom them, five men who were indicted for the murder of one man. If such was his course of reasoning he was successful, and the eleven other jurors, with their hearts set on hanging the three of the five who were proven guilty, had to give way to him or cause a mistrial.

To save the necks of such men it would be necessary for the twelfth juror to take high ground. It would not do for him at the outset to talk "compromise." His policy would be to assert that the "reasonable doubts" of guilt were such that he must vote to find the men not guilty. Culver did play that game thirty-one times in four days' contention of the jury. Then when the eleven other jurors had been worn out by over three days of disagreement, and were getting discouraged and beginning to fret lest there might be a mistrial, it would be in order for the odd man to announce that he would give the State a little more of the benefit of the "doubt" and the prisoners a little less, and would vote for "guilty" and a term of fourteen years. Culver did something like this. This was his next cunning trick.

Naturally there would be a vigorous protest from the eleven that they would never agree to a term of years, and finally they would compromise on imprisonment for life, and that was what the twelfth juror had in mind and was playing for all the time as the proper doom of the three murderers. It was just about this way that Culver's mind worked and outwitted the obstinate eleven. O'Sullivan, Burke, and Coughlin got their life sentence. Beggs, of whose guilt many had doubts, was let go at Culver's demand, and Kunze was given a little dose, though Culver would have preferred that he escape scot free.

If this theory is correct it is instructive to see how a man by pursuing a predetermined plan with patience and dexterity can, unaided, overcome the earnest opposition of eleven clear-headed, honest associates, and disappoint the expectations of the whole American people, and at the same time earn by it enough to pay a good share of his winter expenses, and without being boodled or bribed.

IS THIS THE PROMISED REFORM OF THE TARIFF?

A dispatch from Pittsburg of the 20th inst. says:

President James Campbell of the Window-Glass Workers' Association returned here today from Washington, D. C., where he had an interview with Maj. McKinley [Chairman Committee Ways and Means] on the tariff question. McKinley assured Campbell that a bill will be completed soon after the holiday recess. The committee will work during the recess and has asked Campbell to have the Glass-Workers' Committee appear in Washington the 31st inst. to assist in the revision of the duties on window-glass. The duties on this article are almost certain *to be increased* because of the recent large increase in importations caused by the cheapening of the foreign product. [The duties on window glass range from 66 to 131 per cent.]

There is to be a general revision of the entire list. Duty will be INCREASED on such articles as seem to require it. On some articles the introduction of labor-saving machinery and cheapening of raw materials will admit of a reduction in the tariff. It is reasonably sure that the tin-plate tariff will receive the *long sought increase*, and it may also be set down that the efforts of New England to secure a reduction on pig-iron, iron-ore, coke, coal, wool, etc., *will prove a failure*.

These singular statements are repeated in a dispatch from Washington which says duties will be increased on many kinds of hardware, glassware, etc., and that the reduction of rates will be confined to a few exceptional lines of manufacturing where the use of machinery or the lessened cost of materials will permit a scaling down and still leave high profits to the manufacturers. These statements seem incredible. Such a tariff bill as is described would revive the wretched blunder made by the Republican National Convention last year in heedlessly adopting the McKinley plank. It would undo all that was gained by Harrison's letter of acceptance, by the Senate reassuring Republicans that the party would revise the tariff, lower duties where too high, and cheapen goods to consumers to the extent that it could be done without impairing fair protection or deranging the American rate of wages. To advance the rates of a war tariff in time of peace still higher, and when revenues are excessive, would amount to the arbitrary taxation of consumers for the benefit of trust monopolists. If the Republican majority in Congress should adopt such a bill as is described above there would be no escape from party responsibility, since it now has the President and both branches of Congress. If it should enact such a measure into a law this winter it might be able next year to carry a few Congressional districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio but nothing to speak of elsewhere. With 15 cent oats and 16 cent corn in Kansas and other parts of the West, the farmers are not in a mood to have the present prices of glassware, hardware, and tinware, etc., advanced so as to increase the profits of combines that are overcharging the public now.

The middle position on the tariff is the only one the Republican party can consistently and safely hold. It cannot accept the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only, which means free trade, nor can it defend excessive rates fixed far above the point of fair protection and which operate to give monopolistic profits to trust conspiracies. The Republican party can have no more sympathy with the ultra high-rate trust protectionists than with the free-traders. Because of its belief in protection it must not be committed to the abuses of that principle. Opposing with equal vigor the free-traders on one side and the ultra protectionists on the other and heedless of the taunts from each that it has gone over to the other, the Republican party should proceed to make as thorough and beneficial a reform of the tariff as is practicable and cheapen the necessaries of life to the extent that such benefits to consumers can be gained without reducing duties below the point of fair and reasonable protection or seriously disturbing the American rate of wages. Nothing more than this is demanded or expected of the Republican party, and not much less will be accepted as a satisfactory fulfillment of its pledges to the people.

A TROUBLESOME LEGACY.

It was a troublesome legacy that the late Luis I. of Portugal left his son and heir, Carlos, Duke of Braganza, a young fellow of 26, who comes to the throne and finds himself in possession of a kingdom beset with difficulties and dangerous questions—problems indeed that might well puzzle an older head and the most astute of adepts in statecraft.

Money makes the King as well as the mare go. The treasury bequeathed to Carlos by his father is an empty concern. Luis I. was a poor financial manager and impoverished it. In this dilemma arrangements had been made with German bankers for a loan, but before the money was ready to be sent the Brazilians effected their coup d'état, and another Braganza was bundled out of his Empire and was announced as on his way to Lisbon, much to the disgust of the Portuguese people and the embarrassment of the court, which fears the cabals of the Republicans. Worse than all, the German bankers took fright at the rapid development of revolutionary feeling and declined to consummate the loan, and this at a time when there is a serious deficiency and outside nations are talking of indemnities growing out of losses to their citizens owing to the action of Portugal in Africa. Among them is our own country, which has already put in a claim for nearly four millions damages growing out of the Delagoa Bay affair.

Still more serious is the complication between Portugal and England over Makalolo Land, in Southeastern Africa, which has brought Maj. Serpa Pinto into such sudden prominence. Just where the priority of claim lies it is difficult to say. On moral and equitable grounds neither one of the Powers has any right to it, but unfortunately morals and equity cut no figure where new territory inhabited by a defenseless people is concerned. Portugal claims that the country has belonged to her for centuries. England claims that Portugal never occupied it until after the British South African company decided to make it English territory and develop it, and that her explorers never traversed it. As a matter of fact, all that Portugal has done is to kill off some of the natives, and, unfortunately for her, capture some British flags which had been given them by the English Consul, thus entailing upon herself additional troubles by firing upon the English flag. It is not likely that there will be any war between the two Powers. Diplomacy may be relied upon to settle the dispute, and as England is the big dog in the quarrel the little one will have to make an apology and pay some indemnity, which does not add anything to the cheerfulness of Portugal's financial prospects. Diplomacy will also have to settle the possessions in dispute around Delagoa Bay, and this will call for still further indemnities.

Such a combination of difficulties is enough to distract the wisest of rulers, even were his people solid in their support of him and his throne firmly established. But, worse than all the other troubles, the Brazilian revolution has kindled the imagination and roused the hopes of the Portuguese Republicans, who believe that they have only to issue a manifesto and the monarchy will fall. In this they may be doomed to disappointment. The young King may show himself stronger than the old Brazilian Emperor and disposed to fight for his throne, undesirable as that piece of property may seem to an outsider. In that case he will probably hold it for a while longer, although republicanism is in the air and sooner or later will come to stay. Evidently there are stormy times ahead for little Portugal, and Luis' legacy to his son is a questionable blessing.

DRIVEN OFF BY THE BEGGARS.

Ex-President Cleveland has decided that he will no longer spend his nights in the City of New York. He will continue to practice law there, but he will pack up his household gods and transport them to another State, probably Connecticut. The reason given by him for deserting the house which he has just occupied and which had been made beautiful by the artistic taste of his wife, is that he is unable to endure the army of beggars that beleaguers him, and presumably Mrs. Cleveland also. There may be other reasons besides this, but this is a good one.

It appears that Saturday a solicitor for a local charity called on Mr. Cleveland and asked him for a contribution, no matter how small, saying that the presence of his name on the list of donors would help on the good cause. Mr. Cleveland's answer was he would like to help all worthy charities, but his finances would not allow him to do so. Then he added:

The truth of the matter is that the demands which are constantly made upon me for aid are so numerous and come from so many different quarters that I have about made up my mind to leave New York in order to get away from these requests.

There is no doubt that the ex-President is surrounded, like his wife, by a swarm of these beggars. Some of them think he must be rich because he was getting $50,000 a year for four years, while others think his name will inspire others to give. No doubt there would be many such applications no matter where Mr. Cleveland lived, but in New York he is tormented twenty times more than anywhere else, for nowhere in this country can such a city of cormorants, leeches, and vampire bats be found. The people are perpetually begging from the rest of the world, but it is harder to get one of them to give than it is to drive a sulky mule.

Mr. Cleveland is not a rich man. Unlike many of his predecessors who had landed estates to which to retire when they had to leave the White House, he feels that it is necessary for him to work to supplement what small income he may have. It is, therefore, impossible for him to satisfy the rapacity of a legion of "solicitors" who have more sticking capacity than an equal number of the would-be officeholders he has had to deal with. Nor does a person like to be perpetually saying "no." It wears out even the most amiable temper to be continually struggling with leeches. Therefore the ex-President is wise to go somewhere where at night at least he can be free from the horrors of the New York "solicitors."

It is also intimated that another reason why Mr. Cleveland thinks of moving is that he may get out of the same State as Gov. Hill. He does not want to be under Hill's jurisdiction. He does not take pride in being one of his constituents. He prefers the rural Democracy of Connecticut to the Tammany Hall Democracy of New York, and by taking up his residence outside the city he escapes the possibility of becoming identified with any local faction. This desire to get out from under the shadow of Hill doubtless counts for something, but the desire to escape being bled to death counts for more.

NEW YORK'S (UN)FAIR POLICY.

New York has been playing a waiting game as regards the World's Fair. She has evidently been holding back, and 'possuming till she learned the strength of her rivals—or rather of Chicago, for she has but one rival. Having found out all she wants to know she is now settling down to business.

The New-Yorkers have reluctantly subscribed five millions which the promoters say is collectible, and which probably is. More than that they will not try to raise in that way, for they find it cannot be done. The 200 millionaires will not "come down." Therefore, when their Legislature meets a fortnight hence it will be asked for an act of incorporation and for some special legislation. Both political parties will unite. Mayor Grant will march to Albany arm in arm with Chauncey Depew. They will ask that the city be allowed to issue bonds in aid of the Fair, the pretext being that some of the buildings to be erected shall be afterwards turned over for municipal uses. If new securities cannot be issued because the constitutional limit has been nearly reached, then authority will be asked to plunder the sinking fund of fifteen millions of the bonds it holds. There are many who would object to issuing new bonds, but who cannot see that the sale of sinking fund bonds amounts to just the same thing. Fifteen millions from this source, with the five subscribed, will make twenty. With that sum in hand the New-Yorkers will go to Congress and ask that Congress designate that city as the site of the Columbian Exposition. They will say that they want no appropriation from Congress, for they have money enough to meet all requirements. All they will ask from the Government will be a good exhibit from it, its official recognition, and its influence with foreign nations. They will say that if any city can put up more money let it have the Fair. If not, New York claims it.

They know that at this moment their city has not in Congress half the strength Chicago possesses. They well know and admit that they are hopelessly beaten on the merits. But they hope that with this big bluff and the back-fire aid of St. Louis, glad to hurt this place, they may be able to bear down all opposition and buy the location of the site from Congress.

This is what Chicago must expect to meet after the holidays. How will it meet it? It is a question requiring careful thought. That extra fifteen millions of New York to be grabbed from her sinking funds, which will, or ought to, cover the cost of all the buildings and other expenses, will have its influence on Congressmen. Can Chicago beat that bluff? On a game played with "limits" the prize is hers, as she holds the best hand.

CHUBB'S EXPOSITION OF ENGLISH SOCIALISM.

Mr. Percival Chubb, who has been sent out by the English Socialists as one of their leaders and professional advocates to enlighten the people of this country as to the meaning, scope, and purpose of socialism, delivered himself of his message to the Economic Conference of Chicago Sunday last.

A few days ago THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE stated what it believed to be the real meaning of socialism in England. Mr. Percival Chubb's definition of it confirms all that THE TRIBUNE said on that occasion, and proves that English socialism is not a whit different from the doctrine preached by the Marxes, Avelings, Grottkaus, and Mosts, except that they do not advocate the use of dynamite to force its adoption.

Stated in the fewest words, Mr. Chubb informs Americans that socialism is to cure all the evils of society and eradicate poverty; to "nationalize land and the means of labor for the benefit of the people at large"; to "gradually transfer all industry from private hands to those of the State"; to place the control of all private industry and enterprise in the State, "so as to prevent the competition of capital"; and to "abolish not only the private ownership of land but the 'private ownership of capital also." This may be called going the whole figure of socialism.

In another part of his lecture Mr. Percival Chubb explained how the so-called "State" would acquire the land of the owners and the products of the muscle of labor. The owners are to be taxed beyond the ability to pay and until they are compelled to surrender their land to the officeholders called the "State." The land is not to be bought. It will be acquired by the George system of confiscation by taxation. Every acre of rural land and every lot in every city, town, and village of Great Britain will be owned absolutely by "the State" without paying a cent to get it—by the simple process of confiscation. All lands, all property, all industries are thus to be confiscated out of private hands and vested in "the State." Everything is to be owned by "the State," nothing by the individual. "The State" is to be the guardian and the people its babes and wards, and "the State," by some mysterious hocus-pocus which the Socialist leaders do not explain, is to be composed of a clique of irresponsible officeholders. It has never been explained how these officials are to be chosen or for how long terms.

"The State" having been established as absolute owner of everything and the people having been stripped of every cent, all private enterprises are to be abandoned to prevent competition—in other words, to abolish markets. There are to be no buying, no selling, no money, no private ownership in the fruits of labor, no accumulations, no increments. "The State" will point out where its wards shall sleep, what they shall eat, drink, and wear, how they shall live, and what and how much they shall do.

Mr. Chubb says the "State" will control the banks, but what need of banks will there be under a system which divests every man of his money and has no need of money; which accumulates its surpluses in warehouses and doles them out as rations are doled out to convicts and paupers! Under this socialistic system "the State" begins operations by destroying all individual liberty, all personal freedom, and all control of mind, of muscle, money, property, and of habitat. Men would live and change their residence at the dictation of the Mosts, Morgans, Gruenhuts, Grottkaus, and Chubbs. It would destroy competition of capital, which is the power to buy and sell property and products. It would strip its wards of all motive to act or work, of all human ambition, energy, enterprise, individual effort, and individual independence and plunge them into general, groveling, promiscuous stagnation, with no more individual liberty than in each ox or cow in a herd of cattle.

These are the conditions of socialism as outlined by Mr. Percival Chubb of England, and he has been explicit in stating what Socialists want and mean. It would be more to the purpose, however, if he would be equally explicit and tell us how they expect to accomplish these things. How, for instance, are they going to confiscate the property of 8,000,000 of land-owners in this country who are voters and who will strenuously object to Chubb's proposition of robbing them by confiscating taxation? There are many other things he should explain. Who is to select these officers of "State"? How is the minority to be subjected to the majority or *vice versa*? If the minority revolts how is it to be put down? Is a standing army to be maintained? How are crimes to be punished or personal quarrels settled, or are all men to be pure and holy like "the State" and never indulge their passions? What are to be the family relations? Mormonism, monogamy, polyandry, or promiscuous sexual relations—free love?

We may admit with them that the State should control business in the nature of monopolies for the good of the people, but it cannot trench upon individual liberty or private property, and the right to enjoy the fruits of labor, economy, and self-denial. Men must not be deprived of the right of ownership. Mr. Chubb says "the State" has the right to absorb everything, but he did not tell his economic audience how it can do it against the self-will of men unwilling to be stripped and absorbed. He is dreaming dreams and scintillating moonbeams, and seeing visions. Let him come down out of the clouds where he is building his castles and explain how he and his associates are to put socialism in force, and force anybody to be a Socialist.

PANSIES are in bloom in some portions of Central Illinois. We look to see some esteemed New York exchange urge this as a reason why the World's Fair should not be located in Chicago.

"LA GRIPPE," though severe while it lasts, soon runs its course. The victim, therefore, is exhorted to sneeze not as one without hope.

NEW ORLEANS wants a belt railway. Its lottery company is not so easily satisfied. It is trying to put a girdle of tickets round the entire globe.

"GOV. HILL," casually observes the New York *Herald*, "is a shrewd, tricky, and unreliable politician." This is perfectly true, but these words may turn up to embarrass the *Herald* in 1892.

OUR own and only P. T. Barnum, according to all accounts, has completely captured London. It will require not less than four rings, if this be true, for the exhibition of all his specialties when he returns to America.

BRAZIL to grip-stricken America: "Sorry for you. Things are looking bilious down my way, too."

THE Cronin trial has cost the people $100,000 and a large share of their confidence in the jury system.

MME. PATTI was reported yesterday as saying that in her own dear Craig-y-Nos she never experienced any winter weather as balmy and delightful as that of Chicago.

THIS is the longest day in the year for fathers of large families.

IF Santa Claus discovers a sock hanging up anywhere tonight that belongs to Mayor Cregier he will confer a favor by putting in it a pair of spectacles that will enable hizzoner to see the condition of Chicago's streets.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Thrifty Parent.

Jakey—"Mamma, I don't want to put this suit on. It's the oldest and ugliest one I've got, and Uncle Zeke is coming to visit us today. He'll think I look awful shabby."

Mamma (with a frosty, business-like glitter in her eye)—"I think he will, Jakey. Tomorrow's Christmas. You put that suit on or I'll skin you!"

In the Wrong Room.

Caller—"To decide a bet, will you please tell me where the familiar quotation 'Turn about is fair play' originated?"

Man at the Desk (impatiently)—Take your Bible questions to Room 64. This is the sporting department."

Unlucky for Him Already.

Architect (at meeting of stockholders)—"The sum you expect to invest in the proposed building, gentlemen, according to my most careful estimates, will be just sufficient for a thirteen-story structure."

Several Voices—"Good enough."

Superstitious Stockholder—"Gentlemen, I'll pay the entire expense of building it one story higher."

Unappreciated.

"Some men are born great," sighed the author of "Miriam: an Heroic Poem in Ten Cantos," as he deposited half a dozen copies of his cherished poem in the stove to keep his scanty fire going, "some achieve greatness, and some can write songs about 'McGinty.'"

Too True.

Good Man (with tracts)—"Do you ever realize, young woman, that you have a soul?"

Toy-Store Salesgirl (hurrying on)—"Not this week, sir. Not till after the holidays."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is fond of French literature. She spends a great deal of time in reading Parisian novelists in the original.

Editor Robert Cornell of the Erie (Pa.) *Globe* has been barred out of the Presbyterian church because he prints a Sunday newspaper.

Mrs. Harrison will not be present at the New-Year's reception at the White House, and Mrs. McKee will be her representative at the President's right.

Wa-Wa Kacho, a Corean scholar who desires to inspect American universities, has arrived in this country. If the sneezing epidemic gets any way healthy he'll think every other fellow he meets is hailing him.

Gen. Sherman's dinner list is now made out far into January and includes engagements for every night in the week. Besides that, he is often at lunches and breakfasts, and, though he eats without fear, he seems to thrive upon this excitement.

Gen. Alger and ex-Senator Tom Platt of New York are about to start on an extended tour of the Southern States. The tour is understood to be a business one, but it is likely that politics will be more or less discussed as an interesting side issue.

Explorer Stanley was paid at the rate of $50,000 a year while he was hunting for Emin Pasha. He was not docked for sickness or for time lost in shooting elephants, and he was allowed to kill as many "niggers" as he pleased without even being reprimanded.

Cal Brice, having been made a millionaire through smart manipulation of a parallel railroad, is now endeavoring to parallel the line to the United States Senate first engineered by Senator Payne. But he finds the route is nickel-plated, standard gauge, and comes high.

Ex-President Cleveland emphatically denies that he has an intention to remove from New York to Connecticut to preclude the possibility of two Presidential candidates (he, of course, being one) from that State in 1892. He purposes to remain with Bre'r Hill to the end.

Benjamin Folsom, known more or less to fame as "Cousin Ben," is still Consul at Sheffield, England. He recently sent a report to the State Department of a rather discouraging nature: The failure of base-ball in England seems to have thrown Ben into a pessimistic frame of mind.

Jeff Davis wrote to a friend in Atlanta under date of March 8, 1889: "My father was a native of Georgia—his name was Samuel; my grandfather resided and died in Georgia—his name was Evan. The family were from Wales and I have lost what little I had of record beyond the memory of the facts as stated above."

Queen Victoria possesses elements of greatness. She admires American oysters. On a recent outgoing steamer were a dozen barrels of Long Island oysters bound for Windsor Castle. They have been selected with great care, and their shells have been sandpapered and polished until they are as smooth as a well-worn pocketbook.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of France, will give a Christmas entertainment to 400 children. The Mayors of each of the twenty arrondissements are to select out of the most deserving and poorest families in their respective districts ten little boys and as many little girls, who are to enjoy the hospitality of the Elysée and be made happy by a distribution of toys, bonbons, Christmas trees, and a supply of warm clothing.

Jay Cooke says of Secretary Windom's recommendation concerning silver: "Frankly, I am in favor of free coinage of silver as well as gold. I would, if I had the power, make every dollar of either issued a full legal tender on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver of nine-hundredths fineness for one ounce of gold of nine-hundredths fineness. The best thing we can do just now is to try Mr. Windom's plan. I believe that he can, if authorized to do so, work out the silver problem to a point where full remonetization of the metal and free coinage will be secured."

CURRENT NOTES.

Don't growl at this world until you are sure of a better one.—*Table Talk.*

Church lotteries may be wrong, but the chorister gets his money by chants.—*Hotel Gazette.*

If it is divine to forgive then divines should forgive each other their theological differences.—*Alta California.*

Christmas Shopper—"Have you got 'Our Mutual Friend'?" Storekeeper—"Author's or Kentucky edition?"—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Husband (during a quarrel)—"We shall never meet in heaven." Wife—"O, yes, we may. There is plenty of time for you to reform yet."—*Yankee Blade.*

What an unmarried woman doesn't know about bringing up children could be written on the back of a postage stamp, but it would ruin the stamp.—*New York Commercial.*

Jenkins—"That man Brown is a person of no convictions. I cannot imagine for what rôle in life he is fitted." Jones—"What's the matter with his serving on a jury?"—*New York Press.*

Tommy (at the opera for the first time)—"Pa, where are the boxes?" Father—"Over there where those people are sitting talking so loud." Tommy—"O, I s'pose they're chatter-boxes, then."—*New York Sun.*

Fenderson—"Did it ever occur to you that it is pleasanter to talk with a fool than with a wise man?" Fogg—"Oh, you sly dog! Now I understand why you go about talking to yourself so much."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Love is blind." Nonsense! Just pay a little attention to some other woman and the woman who loves you will see it even if the transaction occurs ten miles away with half a hundred brick walls intervening.—*Boston Transcript.*

Gaggs—"By George! How tired some of these jokes look one sees in these alleged humorous papers." Baggs—"Guess you'd look tired if you'd traveled around as much as they have and been declined with thanks as often."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mrs. Wickwire—"Henry, I really must have a new bonnet. This old one is a sight to behold." Mr. Wickwire—"And only yesterday you told me it wasn't fit to be seen. I am sorry to refuse you, but I cannot encourage such inconsistency."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Stephens—"Why, George, what is the matter? Your coat is torn, your hat crushed, and yourself well nigh a physical wreck. Have you been the victim of footpads?" Victim—"Worse than that. I've been shopping with my wife and got caught in the crush around a bargain counter."—*New York Press.*

He—"I am awfully sorry, Miss Marjorie, but your lips were so near—the temptation—forgive me, I promise never to do so again." She (tearfully anxious)—"Never again?" He (contritely)—"Never." She (with conviction not born of experience)—"Then I am afraid we cannot be friends."—*Scranton Cricket.*

And She Has Enough Left for That.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Chicago has already expended an amount of wind on that World's Fair enterprise that, if properly applied by means of pneumatic motive apparatus, would run all the machinery throughout the Exposition.

He May Be Called but Not Chosen.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland, as the tide is running today, is likely indeed to be "called back" in 1892.

CHRISTMAS CHATTER.

New Orleans *Picayune:* There is no propaganda that prevents eating the Christmas goose.

Philadelphia *Press:* "Little things count;" especially when you give them Christmas pennies.

Philadelphia *Press:* Santa Claus (coming unexpectedly upon a wakeful youth)—"Ahem! I had hoped to be unobserved." Wakeful Youth—O, go ahead, Santa; I won't give it away."

Detroit *Free Press:* Husband (finding a package of cheap tobacco in his Christmas budget)—"Where's the corned beef, dear?" Wife—"Corned beef! What do you mean?" Husband (in an injured tone)—"Why, you know I always want corned beef with my cabbage."

Commercial Traveler: "O, dear! what can I get for John's Christmas present? Do help me think of something, Fanny!" "I'd get him something useful, dear, if I were you." "Yes, but what? I have it. I'll get him a new suit. He needs one." "Very good. That is what I gave my husband last year." "You? Why, I thought——" "Yes, I know. It was a divorce suit."

Detroit *Free Press:* Hardeuppe—"Well, how about that twenty you owe me? Did the millionairess accept?" Dedbroke—"No, confound it; said she'd give me my answer after the holidays." Hardeuppe—"Ah, another case of 'your presents are requested.'" Dedbroke (bitterly)—"Yes, and if you wish to be grammatically exact, I think you might say also that my presence is not."

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* Give your wife a smile and your baby a kiss Xmas morning. There are gifts far more costly that are not half so good as these. Do not forget the servants. A baked apple and an empty pocketbook used to do for the cook. Leave out the baked apple and put a dollar in the pocketbook and she'll smile so broadly you'll not know her.

Elmira *Gazette:* "Are you going to hang up your stocking this year?" asked one young man of another. "No, I am not," was the short, sharp reply. "Well, you needn't be so cranky about it," was the answer. "Well, I have good reason to be 'cranky,'" was the answer. "To ask a man who hung up his overcoat last summer and hasn't got it out yet if he is going to hang up his stocking is a positive insult. I don't like the word at all. Do you think I'm going barefooted?"

LA GRIPPE.

New York *Sun:* Drop a quinine pill in the slot and test your grippe.

Quincy *Whig:* When a man sneezes nowadays do not be in a hurry to accuse him of using snuff.

New York *Sun:* Horse Car—"What's the matter, you look all bunged up?" Cable Car—"I've got 'the grip.'"

Binghamton *Republican:* An influenza victim may not have a relative in the world, but still he lives with s'niece.

Yonkers *Statesman:* The appearance of the influenza in our midst will be a great blow to the holiday trade of the snuff dealers.

Boston *Herald:* Let the victims of "la grippe" console themselves. A German professor says it has come to take the place of some far more dangerous disease. This is a balmy assurance.

Cleveland *Leader:* There is something appropriate in the fact that the new influenza, with its coughing and sneezing, comes from Russia. People will think it is only an epidemic of Russian pronunciation.

Rochester *Union:* The sad news comes by cable from Lisbon that the stepson of the American Minister has the influenza. How thankful the country should be that it is not the Minister's own son who is sneezing.

Detroit *Free Press:* An account of the influenza epidemic says that "its marked feature is its rapid spread around the world from east to west." Those who come in personal contact with the foreigner will probably find the "marked feature" something totally different.

New York *Herald:* We humbly suggest to the influenza that it should be more discriminating. We men can stand it, but when it attacks a beautiful woman, forcing her to sneeze fourteen times in succession, she takes one glance at her face in the mirror and instantly falls into nervous collapse.

Chicago the Capital.

New York *Herald:* The more you think of it the more convinced you become that Chicago ought to be and is destined to be the Capital of the Union. [Now you're talking sense.]

We have read her newspapers with great care and find that Chicago is the center of the Republic and may prove to be the center of the universe. [That's so.]

She is at present wasting her energies on the useless task of winning the World's Fair, but it is a good deal like a giant playing marbles. A mere bauble of that kind is not necessary to make her more conspicuous than she is. [But the convenience of the American people and interests of foreign exhibiters require that it be held in Chicago.] She has wealth, infinite generosity, enterprise beyond computation, a modesty startling to observe, and an Auditorium which is incomparably the finest building on the continent. Besides, she has plenty of room to grow in and can stretch her city limits westward until St. Louis becomes an Assembly district on her outskirts.

It is useless for Chicago to spend her time buttonholing Congressmen for World's Fair votes [she will risk the buttonholing if New York does no boodling], for all nature, the configuration of our seacoast, and the proud acclaim of every State nominate New York for the purpose. It is ours by the laws of commercial gravitation [?], ours by right of position [!!] and heaven and earth would cry out in indignation if there were any serious objection made in any quarter.

But in the matter of the National Capital we cheerfully doff our hats and shout for Chicago.

[She will get it some day, and only Tammany boodle methods exercised on Congress can keep her out of the World's Fair.]

The Late Alfred Cowles.

Omaha *Bee:* The late Alfred Cowles, Secretary and Treasurer of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE company, whose death occurred last Friday, was one of the most sagacious and successful newspaper managers in the country. Mr. Cowles had been identified with THE TRIBUNE as a stockholder and business manager for nearly thirty-five years, and the financial success of that great and prosperous journal is in no small measure due to his excellent business judgment and his untiring industry. He was widely known among newspaper publishers, and all who enjoyed his acquaintance will learn of his death with regret.

Kansas City *Star:* The death of Alfred Cowles is announced from Chicago, and the news will be received with heartfelt regret by a large number of friends and admirers scattered throughout the country. Mr. Cowles had been for many years the business manager and one of the principal owners of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. During a period of three years he and Horace White owned a controlling interest in the paper, and when Joseph Medill, the present editor and owner of the controlling interest, purchased most of the stock owned by Cowles and White, Mr. Cowles retained a large block of the stock and remained with Mr. Medill as Secretary and Treasurer of the company. His profits from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other profitable investments made him a rich man, but he always remained a quiet, unobtrusive, matter-of-fact business-man. He was surrounded by a delightful family, and, socially and in business connections, occupied an enviable position among Chicago's successful men. Mr. Cowles had been in poor health for two or three years and was an easy victim to the stroke of paralysis which visited him.

Too Much Power for One Man.

New York *Herald:* Such trials as those of the Anarchists and the Clan-na-Gael assassins in Chicago and the boodlers in this city are unfortunately getting more frequent than formerly. In the defense of great criminals every resource of money influence, legal talent, and ingenuity is brought into requisition to secure an acquittal if possible, or, what is next to it, a disagreement of the jury. A system in which a conviction can be prevented by one juror is a system that favors criminals, fails to protect the interests of society, and makes the administration of justice in too many cases a mere lottery. No man should have the power now wielded by a single juror in criminal trials.

The Majority Should Rule.

Denver *Republican:* A majority vote controls in many governmental matters which are of far greater importance to the public interest than the verdict of a jury in an ordinary case. A majority vote will elect the Governor or any of the other executive officers of the State Government. By a majority vote we choose our Judges and by a majority vote the Supreme Court decides the cases that come before it for review.

Mr. Blaine Was Right.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Mr. Blaine has followed the popular course in deferring the act of formal recognition of the Republic of Brazil until the people shall have spoken. Every American hails the birth of a new republic in either hemisphere, but no true American would force a republic upon any people against their will.

The Bible in the Jury-Room.

Sioux City *Journal:* The trouble with Juror Culver was that he studied the Bible more than the evidence. There is a time for all things.

GREETINGS TO WYNDHAM.

A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE WELCOMES THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH ACTOR.

Clever Impersonations in the Two Pieces Presented the Opening Night—The Comedian Admirably Supported by Miss Mary Moore and an Excellent Company—"Delicate Ground" and the "Candidate"—Sig. Tamagno Unable to Appear in "The Huguenots"—At the Theatres.

At McVicker's Theater last night Mr. Charles Wyndham did much to revive the perishing art of comedy. He appeared before an exceptionally brilliant and fashionable audience at the head of the company which he has brought from the Criterion Theater, London. He has trained this company with the nicety and refined care which Mr. Daly devotes to his organization in New York; and the general verdict on its opening performance in Chicago was that it stands easily first of all English companies which have hitherto appeared in this city.

The theater was decorated for the occasion. The porches were festooned with holly and greenery, and the lobbies waved with Yuletide leafage. The world of society had turned aside from the opera and had come out in force to welcome a comedian with whose career so many memories of Chicago were intertwined. It remembered that Mr. Wyndham made his start in the first theater opened here after the fire; that he has since been winning triumphs in England at the head of the school of comedy with which his name is identified; that he has been petted by Princes and the fashionable world; a friend of the Prince of Wales, on intimate terms with the Czar; and it saw him come back unspoiled by his success, as young in face, as frank in bearing, as when he went away; and, seeing him, it shook hands with him across the footlights.

His first piece was "Delicate Ground." As Citizen Sangfroid he came down to the footlights in the uniform of the French revolution: blue-coated, gray-breeched, tye-wigged, with ruffles at his wrists, gay ribbons on his boots, and a tricolor scarf around his waist. Beside him in rose-colored satin and filmy lace, with a sweet English face peeping from under her powdered wig, was pretty Miss Mary Moore, who has acted with Mr. Wyndam in all his latest ventures and is counted the comeliest actress on the English stage. Mr. George Giddens, an old favorite of Chicago, played the sighing swain who comes between husband and wife, and earns the contempt of both for his pains. The dialogue, quite the brightest that Dance ever wrote, was given with the utmost briskness and vivacity, and not only showed Miss Moore to be an actress of a brilliant order, but brought out the full resources of Mr. Wyndham's dramatic method, proving him to be a player of gravity and authority, with touches of pathos perceptible throughout.

"THE CANDIDATE."

Then came "The Candidate." This is the piece which was once the sensation of London. Young Mr Justin McCarthy, son of the Irish historian, dared to put contemporary English politics on the stage; to caricature Bradlaugh and Labouchère; to laugh at the Tories; to turn the home-rule fight to the uses of a frolicsome peer, Lord Oldacre, who ran away from home, wife, mother-in-law, and a missionary, and sent his Radical secretary, Mr. Baffin, to contest the Radical borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest. Strange to say every political reference in the piece was as intelligible in Chicago as in London. From the middle of the first act to the end of the piece the audience was in convulsions of laughter. It was the heartiest and at the same time the most intelligent mirth heard in many a day within the walls of a play-house.

Mr. Wyndham was, of course, the wandering peer, whose escapade leads him through so many perplexities. He plays it with the airiest lightness, skimming joyously over the shallows of the plot. So does the entire company. Nothing more unctuous in humor has been seen than Mr. William Blakely's impersonation of the missionary who lives on the fat of the land in Lord Oldacre's house. Mr. George Giddens is inimitable in the sobriety with which he invests the peccant secretary. Miss Mary Moore has a high-bred grace in the part of Lord Oldacre's sister, and again, by the vivacity of her style, enhances the beauty of her face. Miss Efollott Paget plays the dowager with dignity, wholly without exaggeration. The smaller parts are capitally rendered by Mr. William E. Gregory, Mr. Stanley Hewson, Mr. F. Atherly, Miss Gunn, and Miss Peach.

It was, in short, an evening of unquestioned victory. The good fortune which has attended Mr. Wyndham in Chicago attends him still. He will change his program as often as to show the unusual variety of his repertory; and there can be no doubt that all the town will go to laugh with him.

GRAND OPERA AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Ravelli's Success in the Part Tamagno Was Too Ill to Sing—"Bellman."

At the Auditorium last evening the opera was Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Sig. Tamagno was indisposed, and though it is asserted that he will certainly be well enough to sing in "Aïda" Thursday evening he was unable to appear last night, and the part of Raoul di Nangis was sung by Sig. Ravelli. The latter's first important solo number, the romanza "Bianca al par del pin bianco velo," was charmingly sung, and secured a hearty recognition from the audience. Later in the work he aroused genuine enthusiasm by the brilliant and spirited manner of his work, and the applause which rewarded his efforts was thoroughly deserved.

Mme. Albani undertook the rôle of Valentine. While she showed a comprehension of the character and a dramatic ability such as one would expect from an operatic vocalist of so many years' experience, her singing was, to put it mildly, unsatisfactory. Whenever she had a phrase of sustained melody to sing the condition of her voice was clearly revealed as badly worn. In endeavoring to produce dramatic effects in the climaxes she almost invariably sang false, one of the worst cases of this kind occurring in her scene with Marcel in the fourth act, where she took high C, to be sure, but it was painfully flat. In short, she is no longer competent to give a first-rate representation of the part. Mme. Pettigiani was the Margherita of the cast, making her first appearance. She has some facility in the execution of florid music, and a voice that is generally true to the key, but it is thin and metallic in quality, with a vibrato that is often unpleasant. She was received with greater favor than the quality of her performance warranted.

Mme. Fabbri had the part of the page Urbano. Her cavatina, "Nobel donna," was tastefully sung, though the wood-wind was occasionally out of tune, and in her cavatina "No, no caso egual," in the second act, she did really splendid work, her rich, sonorous lower tones producing a marked impression. The elaborate cadenza at the close of this number afforded an excellent opportunity of noting the extensive compass of her voice.

Mme. Bauermeister made a good impression in the small part of the maid of honor. Sig. Castelmary as Marcel had a part which as written lies too low for his voice, and some changes were made here and there in order to avoid the low notes. His voice is scarcely large enough for the part, but he gave a tasteful and musicianly interpretation, and one that was characterized by intelligence. Within the limitation referred to his work was highly creditable. Sig. Del Puente was the Count di Nevers, a part which he presented in a dignified and generally tasteful manner. His vocalization was careful and conscientious throughout the opera. Sig. Carbone was the St. Bris of of the cast, a part for which he is less fitted by nature than for some in which he has been seen, but he did conscientious work. Among the smaller parts were those of De Retz, Sig. de Vaschetti; Meru, Sig. Parini; and Maureverti, Sig. Migliara.

The settings were superb, particularly the garden scene, in which the throne and canopy were remarkable for their magnificence, and the setting for the third act. In both of these, but especially the former, the perspective was marvelous in its effect. The rising of the moon in this scene was, however, not as well managed as it ought to have been, the motion being much too perceptible at first, possibly because the man who managed it was in too much of a hurry to have his labor over. The sextet of the duel which followed later in this scene was remarkably well sung, and was one of the most effective concerted numbers in the opera.

The chorus work in the ensembles was only fair, for it frequently showed a lack of unity, as if the rehearsals had been insufficient. The orchestra was somewhat better, but not wholly satisfactory. Still, considering the difficulties which it had to contend with, the fact that it did not always meet them successfully is not to be wondered at. There was a ballet of course, but it was not particularly impressive. The opera was liberally cut, as is always the case, but even more might well have been spared, for it is excessively long and unfortunately contains, with some highly effective music, many dreary wastes of dry recitative and a good deal of solo and concerted work which is uninteresting and can only be made acceptable by a cast of phenomenal ability, with artists of much more than average ability in all of the principal rôles.

"BELLMAN" BY THE McCAULL COMPANY.

The McCaull Opera company, at the Chicago Opera-House, opened Christmas week with the performance last evening of Franz Von Suppe's opera "Bellman." This operetta, although not as well known as some other works of the same author, is sparkling and full of the bright melody that has secured Von Suppe his reputation as a composer of this class of music. The stage settings were effective, especially the cavern scene of the second act. Miss Marion Manola as the Countess Ulla did good work and strengthened the favorable impression she has made on Chicago audiences. Mr. Eugene Oudin, in the title rôle of "Bellman," sung and acted cleverly. The comedy, in the hands of De Wolf Hopper as Elvegaard and Messrs. Jefferson de Angelis and Herbert Cripps as the gunpowder manufacturers, was hardly up to their work in the two preceding operas of this engagement. Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly and Miss Annie Meyers, as Elvegaard's wife and daughter, did clever work, the latter receiving an encore in the second act.

"ROGER LA HONTE" AT THE GRAND.

Marguerite Fields Makes a Hit as Little Suzanne—At the Other Theaters.

Marguerite Fields made the hit in "Roger la Honte" last night at the Grand Opera-House. She is about 8 or 10 years old and she played the part of Little Suzanne. Her hit was made in the third act, where she took the stand on the trial of her father for murder and refused to answer the questions of the Judge. She had seen a man whom she supposed to be her father commit a murder and had been told by her mother to say nothing. Mr. William Terriss played the parts of Roger Laroque, the unfortunate hero, and Luversan, the villain and double of the hero. The plot is an old one and has been used a number of times. Julie, loved by Roger and in love with him, has married Lucien de Noirville, while Roger has married some one else. He meets Julie and tells her he will have none of her, whereupon she joins in with Luversan, who gets into the drawing-room and tells her that he is out for revenge. The result is that Luversan, the double of Roger, murders a banker in sight of Roger's wife and child, and arranges that the money shall be found on Roger. It is, and he is tried, Lucien de Noirville appearing as his counsel. During the trial De Noirville learns something of the part his wife has played in the case, and there is trouble, but all ends well. Robert Tabor played De Noirville and was as good as anybody in the cast. Terriss was much better as the hero than as the villain. It seemed to be an effort for him to do the villain. A large audience seemed pleased with the performance.

AT THE OTHER THEATERS.

During Miss Rosina Vokes' engagement for one week at Hooley's, beginning next Monday night, there will be presented the following plays, as usual three distinct pieces being given at each performance: Monday, Tuesday Wednesday evenings, and Saturday matinée "The Old Musician," "Wig and Gown" (new), a comedietta in one act by F. W. Sidney, and "My Lord in Livery." Thursday and Friday evening, "A Game of Cards," "The Circus Rider," and "The Rough Diamond." New Year's matinée and Saturday evening, "Crocodile Tears," "My Milliner's Bill," and "A Pantomime Rehearsal."

At Hooley's Frank Daniels has entered on his second week with good attendance. He has introduced some new features since he was here before, some of them not for the best. The view of Daniels in flesh-colored tights is not particularly edifying.

The season sale of tickets for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal opened at Hooley's box office yesterday, and will be continued throughout this week. Their engagement begins Jan. 6.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" seems to have lost none of its drawing power. Tommy Russell played the title rôle at the Columbia last night, and was as well received as ever.

The Balmoral Choir from Glasgow, Scotland, gave a concert at Central Music-Hall last evening under the auspices of the Burns Monument Association.

Patti Rosa began an engagement at the Haymarket Sunday night in "Margery Daw." She has George Boniface Jr. and Gus Bruno with her.

Charles Erin Verner opened to a large house at Jacobs' Clark Street Theater last night in "Shamus O'Brien."

The Haverly-Cleveland minstrels opened last night at the People's. Sweatnam, Rice, and the Japs made hits.

At Havlin's Theater "The Fairies' Well," a romantic Irish drama, is being produced.

TO PRODUCE "GOMEZ DE VEGA."

It Will Be Seen in Chicago at McVicker's, Feb. 10—Louis James in "Ganelon."

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Manager J. H. McVicker of Chicago telegraphed to Mr. Gustave Mortimer, the manager of the tragedian Louis James, tonight that he had decided to make a big production at his theatre Feb. 10 of "Gomez de Vega," a play originally the property of Miss Fanny Davenport's father, and which was given to Mr. James by the actress. Mr. McVicker will furnish everything for the production but the company. If arrangements with Mr. Lawrence Barrett can be consummated Mr. James will be seen in "Ganelon" during the present season.

CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

How the President and Members of the Cabinet Will Observe It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Christmas shopping is engrossing the time and attention of Mrs. Harrison. When the White House landau drove in the front of the main entrance to the Executive Mansion about noon today the first lady in the land was almost obscured from view by the bundles which abounded inside her carriage. There will be a Christmas tree at the White House this year for the first time in twenty years. The tree will be located in the Blue Room up-stairs. Christmas-Day the White House family will not be a large one, as Mrs. McKee does not expect her husband and Mr. Russell Harrison intends to spend the holidays with his family in Omaha. The President and Mrs. Harrison will have only their daughter, Dr. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Dimmick, the latter ladies being the nieces of Mrs. Harrison, to eat their Christmas dinner with them. Dinner will be early, about 2 o'clock, and the family will enjoy an old-fashioned candle-light supper together.

There will not be a happier household the world over than that of the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton Christmas-Day. The Christmas feast will be a family dinner, with all the accessories of flowers, lights, and glittering china and plate.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine will have a family party to break bread with them Christmas-Day. Miss Margaret Blaine and her fiancé, Mr. Walter Damrosch, are expected to spend a part of the Christmastide here, and Miss Hattie is just home from school. Maj. and Mrs. Coppinger and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and James G. Blaine Jr., will complete the family group.

Secretary Windom's pleasant family circle Christmas-Day will be filled out by the presence of his married son and wife, who will reside here for the present.

Secretary Proctor will have his family about him. His eldest son and his wife, Mrs. Proctor, and Mrs. Carri, his niece, will enjoy the holidays here with him.

Secretary Tracy has still an unfinished house, but there is enough of it in a habitable condition to have a jolly Christmas. Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding and her little daughter, Miss Tracy and Frank G. Tracy will come here for Christmas dinner.

Secretary Noble has not a large family and it is made up of grown up folks, but Mrs. Noble has, besides her sisters, the Misses Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Strong, who have young sons, to join her at her Christmas feast.

Attorney General Miller has his wife and three children to buy Christmas presents for. They will spend the day here, and at dinner will be joined by a few Indianapolis friends.

Secretary Rusk goes in for a good time with his family at holiday season. Mrs. Rusk gives her personal attention to the arrangement of the dinner.

Chief Justice Fuller will have his eldest daughter, Miss Grace, to preside over his Christmas dinner. Mrs. Fuller will spend the holidays in Chicago with her married daughter. Miss Maud Fuller is South and does not intend to be in Washington this winter. Five daughters will be here with their father and the small brother. Miss Mary Fuller is in Berlin.

OLD SOL WAS IN HIDING.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OBSERVED AT ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

The Sky Was Obscured at the Time of Totality, but Several Good Views of the Different Phases of the Eclipse Were Obtained—The Plans of the Scientists Successfully Carried Out—An Interview with Fonseca—The Warship Yorktown Arrives at Lisbon.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, Dec. 23.—The weather was clear during the first part of the eclipse, but the sky was obscured about the time of totality. The direct view with the photoheliograph of forty foot focus proved an entire success, and the equatorial mounting for it worked quite satisfactorily. This instrument was managed by Prof. Bigelow, and the new circumpolar plates of twenty-two inches in diameter were handled without difficulty. Each plate has ten images of the partially eclipsed sun on it, and the measurement of each image will give accurate corrections to the position of the moon relative to the sun. We obtained seventy of these pictures before the middle of the eclipse and forty after the totality. There was no hitch in the working of the apparatus, which was all automatic, and with an extra photographic assistant it would have been easily possible to take 1,200 or 1,500 pictures of the eclipse in all its partial phases had there been any object in so doing. Prof. Pickering's cloud recorder, for giving a complete picture of the eclipse, was mounted on a secure foundation and operated in connection with the other apparatus. The beginning of the total eclipse or second contact was lost in the clouds and could not be observed, and the beginning of the total eclipse or third contact was obscured by clouds and could not be observed. The end of the eclipse, or the fourth and last contact, happened in the clouds. Neither photographic records nor optical observation of it were possible. The pneumatic movements of all the photographic apparatus were thoroughly accurate. Not only were the durations of the exposures regulated with entire precision, but the exact time of the beginning and ending of every exposure was automatically recorded by the same apparatus. It is demonstrated that the principle is correct and with pneumatic valves it is shown to be possible to operate the telescope cameras with ease in eclipse work.

The United States ship Pensacola has returned to Cape Ledo from the trip out at sea to observe the eclipse. The ocean party was only partially successful and brings back but few pictures of the eclipse, some of which will be serviceable.

A few moments before the totality of the eclipse the shadow of the moon swept over the ocean towards us with a velocity actually terrifying. The water, which in the sunlight had been of a lovely, indescribable peacock blue, or green, became a dark, livid green, almost black, and the comb of breakers, snow white in ordinary daylight, under the gloom of the eclipse broke into a foam of livid purple.

The health of all members of the party has been good throughout, and the popular idea of the dangerous character of the climate of West Africa has been proved entirely wrong by the experience of our party.

There was no marked change in the daylight until the sun was nearly covered, then a strange, portentous, pallid semi-obscurity spread over the earth and the sky turned a livid gray, inducing the feeling that some terrible catastrophe was near at hand.

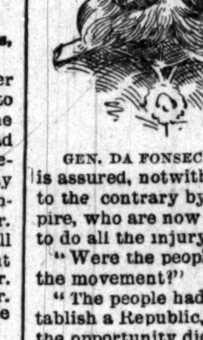
The instruments are being dismounted and packed for transport preparatory to breaking up camp. Everything will be on board the Pensacola in a few days. The atmospheric conditions varied much during the eclipse, but the results are not disappointing. During the total eclipse several prominences attained great distinctness and brilliancy. The air temperature fell slightly below the normal, the lowest temperature occurring several minutes after the totality.

PROF. DAVID P. TODD.

GEN. DA FONSECA INTERVIEWED.

A Talk with the Head of the Brazilian Government.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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GEN. DA FONSECA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23.—I arrived at Rio today by steamer from Para and at once paid a visit to the Chief of the Provisional Government, Gen. Da Fonseca, who expressed himself as delighted to have an opportunity of addressing himself personally to the people of the United States through the medium of the *World*. Gen. Da Fonseca wished to say first of all: "The safety of the Republic is assured, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary by the adherents of the Empire, who are now in Europe, and who wish to do all the injury they can."

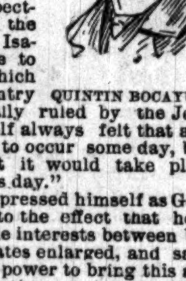
"Were the people heartily in support of the movement?"

"The people had long been waiting to establish a Republic," said the General, "but the opportunity did not arrive to strike a decided blow till lately. It would never have done to make an attempt when failure was almost certain."

"Wasn't Dom Pedro personally popular?"

"Yes; the people of Brazil had no dislike for Dom Pedro personally. It was only the principles which he represented, the monarchical principles, that were obnoxious to them."

After leaving Gen. da Fonseca I paid a visit to Dr. Quintin Bocayuva, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was as cordial in his reception as the General. He spoke at considerable length of affairs leading up to the revolution. He said: "The people of Brazil did not act blindly in this matter. They had good reason to fear that if Dom Pedro, who was personally much respected, should die, the Princess Imperial Isabella would come to the throne, in which case the country would be practically ruled by the Jesuits. Dom Pedro himself always felt that a revolution was bound to occur some day, but he did not dream that it would take place so soon, or even in his day."



QUINTIN BOCAYUVA.

Dr. Bocayuva expressed himself as Gen. da Fonseca had done to the effect that he was anxious to see trade interests between Brazil and the United States enlarged, and said he would do all in his power to bring this about. In answer to a question as to whether he thought the new Republic was on a solid basis the Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "I do. Of course there is a large amount of intriguing constantly going on even in Brazil on the part of the adherents of the fallen dynasty, but I do not think that serious trouble is likely to occur."

There is much talk in the ministerial departments of the new Government about urging the expediency of an offensive and defensive alliance on the part of the Brazilian Republic with the United States. The Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke seriously of the idea, and expressed a hope that it would be brought about.

UNEASINESS ABOUT BRAZIL.

A Belief That There Is More Trouble to Come.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—There is a rather uneasy feeling in this city concerning the events in Brazil, consequent upon the uncertain news which reaches here from that country and the evident pains taken by the Provisional Government to keep strict control of all information that comes out of it. The banks here are obliged to obtain their code telegrams by way of London and Paris, as nothing of any sort is permitted to come direct to Portugal without being subjected to a strict censorship and it cannot be evaded except by communicating in this roundabout way. One result of this is that financiers find a serious difference between the official and the real commercial rate of exchange, as the two rates are learned by the two lines of news, and upon this business-men in Portugal base surmises with regard to the actual condition of affairs in Brazil, which are extremely disquieting.

So much doubt has been thrown upon the vaunted success of the régime that the frequent optimistic telegrams sent out by Barbosa meet with less and less credence, and no one seems to doubt that difficulties of considerable moment are being experienced by him and his colleagues, and that the rose-colored accounts sent abroad are purposely colored to give the world a more hopeful idea of the present attitude of the Government than the facts warrant.

Dom Pedro adheres strictly to his policy of absolute silence with regard to Brazilian affairs. When he is told the news he refrains from comment of any kind. He preserves a dignified and philosophical reticence, which is admirably in keeping with his character.

LORD SALISBURY ON IRELAND.

What the British Premier Thought Twenty-five Years Ago.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Liberal newspapers have unearthed a speech made by Lord Salisbury twenty-five years ago, and are now using it to show that the Tory Premier at one time held liberal views in regard to the government of Ireland. The following remarkable extract is taken from this speech, delivered by the present Prime Minister a quarter of a century ago, at a time when, as Lord Robert Cecil, he represented Stamford in the House of Commons:

What is the reason that a people with so bountiful a soil, with such enormous resources as the Irish, lag so far behind the English in the race? Some say that it is to be found in the character of the Celtic race; but I look to France and I see a Celtic race there going forward in the path of prosperity with most rapid strides, I believe at the present moment more rapidly than England herself. Some people say that it is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion, but I look to Belgium and there I see a people second to none in Europe except the English for industry; singularly prosperous, considering the small space of the country that they occupy, having improved to the utmost the resources of that country, but distinguished among all the people of Europe for the earnestness and intensity of their Roman Catholic belief. Therefore I cannot say that the cause of Irish distress is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion. An honorable friend near me says that it arises from the Irish people listening to demagogues; but when I look to the Northern States of America I see there people who listen to demagogues, but who undoubtedly have not been wanting in material prosperity. It cannot be demagogues, Romanism, or the Celtic race; what, then, is it? I am afraid that the one thing which has been peculiar to Ireland has been the Government of England.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S FORTUNE

The Court Does Not Recognize the Offspring of a Morganatic Alliance.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Brunswick court has dismissed the suit undertaken on behalf of the children of the Countess of Civry to recover the fortune of the late Duke of Brunswick. The Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William died at Geneva in 1873. He was the elder of the two sons of "Brunswick's fated chieftain" of Byron's lines—the Duke Frederic, who was killed at Quatre Bras. He succeeded to his father's title and became the reigning Duke of Brunswick in 1823, but he misgoverned the country so abominably that he was driven out in 1829. The German Diet gave his estates to his brother William. Charles led an eccentric life, and accumulated property, particularly diamonds. His diamonds were sold on his death for a large sum. He was never married, or never otherwise than morganatically. The mother of the children in whose name this suit is brought is alleged, however, to be a legitimate daughter of the Duke, and the ground of the action was that claim. The court, on the contrary, stands by the law that has made the King of Saxony and the Duke of Cumberland the beneficiaries of the estates and vast personal fortune of the Duke.

THE YORKTOWN IS ALL RIGHT.

She Was Delayed by a Broken Rudder—Her Captain's Statement.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LISBON, Dec. 23.—Shortly after noon today the Yorktown placidly steamed up the Tagus and dropped anchor on the port side of the Chicago. The Yorktown looked in perfect trim except that one of her port boats was missing. Capt. Chadwick looked well, and said he hoped the delay had caused no anxiety. It was entirely the fault of the storm. The tiller ropes stretched, allowing the rudder to swing to and fro. He put into Fayal Monday. The Yorktown behaved beautifully and shipped hardly any water. When the gale grew heavy she was rather unsteady and he deemed it unwise to run longer, and therefore hove to. After the rudder was broken a drag was put overboard to steer by, and it served well until the hawser parted, after which the Yorktown lay in the trough of the sea. Capt. Chadwick regards the Yorktown as a most seaworthy ship. But for the rudder trouble she could easily have kept up with the other ships.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Serpa Pinto's Side of the Wakololo Land Trouble—Cable Notes.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—Señor Gomes, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his reply to the note of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, relative to the movements of Maj. Serpa Pinto in Africa, says that the Major did nothing to warrant the accusations made against him. He did not order an attack on the British flag, but merely repulsed hostile natives, among whose baggage, after the fight, three British flags were found.

In conclusion Señor Gomes asks Lord Salisbury to await further information concerning the affair before he takes any further action.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Council of the International Arbitration Society will urge Señor Gomes to consent to arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal touching territory in Africa.

A telegram from Serpa Pinto, dated Oct. 15 at Muggurumba, a telegraph station on the Shire River, has been received by the Portuguese Colonial Minister. It reports the English flag was being hoisted at several places on Portuguese territory, and that the natives had raised an English flag opposite the camp of the Portuguese railway survey, which had been removed by Maj. Dias. Nov. 9 the Governor of Mozambique wired that Serpa Pinto had requested the natives to lower all foreign flags and notified them that if this request was not complied with the Portuguese would haul them down with due honors and send them to Quillimane to be restored to the Consuls there.

Proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 264 to 201, has declared valid the election of M. Grewfulse, a representative of the Boulangist party.

M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, read a decree closing the session. The Senate agreed to the law by which the Government assumes the monopoly of manufacture of matches.

M. Flourens announced that in consequence of the illness of M. Soulier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the debate on the Newfoundland fisheries must be postponed.

To Resume Specie Payments.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—It is reported that Austria and Hungary have agreed to resume specie payments two years hence and to introduce at the same time the decimal system, the main coinage to be in gold, silver being used only for small coins. Each country will raise the necessary funds by a loan.

The Influenza Spreading in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The epidemic has now spread over every part of Germany, but is worst in Hesse, Hanover, Thuringia, and Saxony. In Potsdam, Stettin, Cassel, Frankfort, Freiburg, and Dresden at least half the garrison is affected.

To Bridge the English Channel.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French Government has appointed a committee to examine the plans of a bridge across the English Channel.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

London—Arrived, the Lydia Monarch, from New York.

Glasgow—Arrived, the State of Indiana, from New York.

Hamburg—Arrived, the Moravia, from New York.

Southampton—Arrived, the Ems, from New York.

Havre—Arrived, the La Normandie, from New York.

New York—Arrived, the La Gascogne, from Havre, and the Gellert, from Hamburg.

The British steamer Missouri, Capt. Gates, at London, from Baltimore, the British steamer Norseman, Capt. Williams, at Liverpool, from Boston, and the British steamer Palestine, Capt. Whiteway, at Liverpool, from Boston, lost, respectively, five, sixty-five, and 117 head of cattle on the voyage.

WANT ALLISON RETURNED

FELLOW-SENATORS ANXIOUS FOR HIS RE-ELECTION.

The Democratic Leader of the Senate Says Iowa Will Make a Great Mistake if She Sends Another Man to Take the Place of William B. Allison—Sioux Indians Get Their Pictures Taken—Richard Smith on Millionaire Senators—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The *Star* tonight has the following, which, coming from the Democratic leader in the Senate, will be read with interest in Iowa.

If the Democratic side of the United States Senate had anything to say about the reëlection of Senator Allison the question would not long remain in doubt. Senator Beck of Kentucky was talking over the Iowa situation with a *Star* reporter today and he was surprisingly vigorous in his advocacy of Mr. Allison's case.

"The State of Iowa," said he, "would never be so foolish as to put any man in Allison's place save Allison himself. If it did it would disgrace itself. At present Iowa is the most prominent State in the Senate, for Allison is not only Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations but he is the second member of the Committee on Finance. If they send a new man here he will have to go down to the lower end of, it may be, and probably would be, some of the minor committees. William B. Allison is a statesman, and if the Iowa Legislature has not completely lost its senses it will send him back to the Senate as often as he can be persuaded to come."

"It cost only $2, but it saved the Government a lot of money." This is what Thomas Cavanaugh, the recently appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, said, as he pointed to a cheap leather sachel. When Bristow was Secretary of the Treasury he had a disagreement with the Adams Express company about the rates to be charged for conveying currency to and from the Treasury. Cavanaugh at that time was a special agent of the Treasury, and Bristow conceived the bold plan of sending all the money to New York by him. It was a risky thing to do. There were days when Cavanaugh left the department with his satchel stuffed full of greenbacks, and if he had taken it into his head to abscond Secretary Bristow would have been confronted with a deficit of more than a million dollars. But the messenger was faithful to his trust, and although in the four weeks he was employed at the work he handled millions the department did not lose a cent.

It was a terrible mental strain on Cavanaugh, however. In less than a month he ran down from 215 pounds to 159, and when finally relieved he was so nervous that he had to take a long rest. It is wonderful that no attempt was ever made to rob him. He used to leave the Treasury Department in the afternoon and drive to the depot unaccompanied and armed with only a revolver. On reaching the car he would go to his berth, but not to sleep. He remained awake all night with a tenacious grip on that priceless sachel. Arrived in New York he would drive at once to the Sub-Treasury and deposit his treasure, and then for the first time he would feel easy. After a sleep he was ready for another job of the same kind.

In the three weeks ended last Saturday President Harrison sent to the Senate 1,429 messages, containing the nominations (including army and navy appointments) of about one thousand six hundred persons. When the Senate adjourned Saturday afternoon there had been made public the confirmation of about one thousand of these nominations, the great majority of them Postmasters. The Judiciary Committee is noted for the deliberate manner in which it considers matters referred to it, so it is not surprising that only a small proportion of the nominations of Judges and officers of the United States courts all over the country have been confirmed. The nominations of O. W. Chapman to be Solicitor General, of Alphonso Hart to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and of W. B. Hepburn to be Solicitor of the Treasury are still undisposed of. In fact, so far as nominations referred to the Judiciary Committee are concerned, confirmations are the exception.

Of the diplomatic nominations the following have not been confirmed: George Maney, Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; J. G. R. Pitkin, Minister to the Argentine Republic; Clark E. Carr, Minister to Denmark. Among the Consular nominations that have not been acted upon by the Senate are those of Eugene Schuyler as Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, and of William B. Sorsby of Mississippi to be Consul General in Ecuador. In the customs service nominations remaining undisposed of are those of Amor Smith Jr., to be Surveyor at Cincinnati. Robert Smalls, the colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, nominated to be Collector of Customs, is also unconfirmed.

Other important nominations that went over until after the recess are those of Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson, Civil-Service Commissioners: Taylor, Railroad Commissioner; Holliday, Commissioner of Customs; Bates, Commissioner of Navigation; Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* has been talking to a *Post* reporter about the ballot-box forgeries and the election of millionaires to the Senate. Mr. Smith said:

"This was not a good year for the Republicans in Ohio. Gov. Foraker sacrificed himself and his party, but we will be all right again by the time the Democrats have had control of things for two years. That ballot-box business was awful bad, but Gov. Foraker got Mr. Halstead into it. It's hard to tell just where it will end. I don't know any more about the matter than has been made public, and, like all the rest of you, am waiting the investigation."

"It looks much as if Mr. Brice would be the next Senator from Ohio. He has the money, you know, and that makes a great difference these days. If that were left out of the contest I believe John A. McMahon would be the Senator. But Mac has no money to spend for such purposes. Do you know this thing of sending millionaires to the Senate is becoming serious business? Some of these days we will get back to my old theory and allow the people to elect the United States Senators. One party is as bad in this respect as the other. All the Senators from the new States are representatives of big corporations and not representatives of the people.

"There are few poor men in the United States Senate. For this reason you will always find the Senators standing shoulder to shoulder on questions in which the interests of corporations are involved. Party lines count for nothing in such cases, and this is what they call 'Senatorial courtesy.' That's what I wanted Mr. Halstead in the Senate for—to break up this courtesy. And he would have done it, too."

A curious feature of the Senate debate over the John R. Thomas naval circular matter has just come to the surface. When Senator Chandler had read the letter of Mr. Thomas, asking naval officers to retain him as their attorney to push the naval officers' pay bill, Senator Cockrell came immediately to Chandler's support and with great earnestness urged that the investigation be ordered. He remarked that he, too, had a letter of an ex-offical asking to be retained in some similar capacity. He read some extracts from the letter, but did not mention any names. It was observed that Mr. Chandler did not seem to relish Mr. Cockrell's support, and was particularly annoyed by the letter quoted by Cockrell. It is now understood that the letter in question was written, or purports to have been written by Candler himself, after he went out of the Navy Department and before his return to Congress. Hence his uneasiness when Cockrell proposed to fire it into the investigation.

There was delivered to the United States Treasurer this morning a large package with the following descriptive inscription:

"Contents of cash compartments of safe of Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, sealed for the purpose of delivery to Treasurer of the United States Government pursuant to a resolution of the House adopted Dec. 21, 1889."

Seal of the House of Representatives affixed on sealing wax in sundry places in presence of the undersigned.

J. P. Leedom, George E. Adams, J. W. Whelpley, A. J. Holmes, J. D. Seizer.

The package contains upwards of $83,000 in notes, checks, and other securities, representing the money left by the absconding cashier, Silcott.

Mr. H. T. Oxnard of the firm of Oxnard Bros., New York, has been in the city to arrange for a hearing before the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means after the holiday recess. He has been in Nebraska, where, for his firm, extensive and successful experiments have been made in sugar beet culture. He says that enough sugar can be manufactured from beets raised in the Platte River Valley to supply the American people, and his firm will expend $500,000 in a plant at Grand Island, Neb. Mr. Oxnard says that experiments recently made produced 15 3-10 per cent of sugar from beets selected at random from a large acreage, and he believes this yield can be increased by careful culture and scientific manufacture.

The party of Sioux Indians now in the city under the charge of Maj. McLaughlin had their pictures taken in the photograph gallery of the Geological Survey this afternoon. The survey has a large collection of photographs of the Nation's wards, and as each delegation comes to the city they are taken there and their faces reproduced and added to the number. The first brave to face the camera was Chief Gall of the Standing Rock Agency, the one who led the charge in the Custer fight, and who is called a Hunkpapa chief, or, in other words, a defender of the camp. John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, was next. John is known as the brainiest man in the Sioux nation. Among the others taken were Mad Bear, Bareface, White Ghost, Swift Bear, Hollow Horn Bear, Sky Bull, Yellow Hair, Foolish Elk, and some twenty others, representing all the agencies of the Sioux nation. Pictures were also taken of the interpreters and the agents.

The President was unable to attend the annual dinner of the New England Society in Philadelphia tonight, and so informed Postmaster-General Wanamaker, through whom the invitation was extended.

Secretary Tracy today decided to name the new coast defense vessel, now building in San Francisco, the Monterey.

CONGRESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

Why Illinois Takes High Rank in Congress—Able Members Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]—One of the best evidences of the advantages to be gained to any State in the Union by sending good men to Congress and then keeping them there is the position presented by the Illinois delegation in the present House. The Illinois members are, as a general rule, able men and take high rank in the House. There are J. G. Cannon, Robert R. Hitt, Jonathan Rowell, Gen. Tom Henderson, and Lewis E. Payson, all ranking away up among the great men in the popular branch of Congress. They have been in the House from ten to twenty years and have worked their way up from obscure places on the committees to the highest rank. Joe Cannon has been so long on the Appropriations Committee that by the natural course of events he became Chairman of that committee. The same is true with reference to Rowell on Elections. Mr. Hitt is one of the brightest diplomats of the House, and is a stamp of a man after the style of William Walter Phelps, the talented ex-member, now Minister to Germany. As ex-Assistant Secretary of State, clerk of a legation, and *chargé d'affaires ad interim*, Mr. Hitt naturally drifted to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and, although not the ranking member of that committee, he has been from the first thought to be the only man properly to be considered for Chairman of that committee. The name of Judge Payson has been associated with the affairs of public lands for many years, and it has been thought certain that he would be at the head of that committee.

The formation of committees of the House of Representatives goes largely by rank and the courtesy due to long service and experience in the body. Exceptions are made, however, when men of well-known ability suddenly drop into the House. This placed Roswell P. Flower on the Ways and Means Committee, although Mr. Flower is what in the courtesy of the House is termed a new member. The same is true of S. E. Payne of New York, also placed on that committee. But the course generally taken by the Speaker is to appoint members to Chairmanships who have served on committees and who by gradual promotion have gone up to the head of the lists. This is the case with a half-dozen of the Illinois men. They have gone to the head of each class by gradual promotion, and by the way Illinois has kept her members in the House so long she has gained an extraordinarily strong grip on the affairs of the country, and the Speaker finds himself almost obliged to turn all the leading committees of the House over to Illinois.

Wisconsin Congressional districts that are in the habit of sending commonplace men here and changing them every second term would do well to take a lesson from this condition of things.

Merry Christmas To All.

Come Early Today.

House Coats, Smoking Jackets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Fancy Suspenders—plenty to interest you.

Don't forget the Slippers—some beauties here.

Overcoats 3 to 10 dollars less now—and we may have winter weather after the holidays.

Open this eve till 9.
Closed tomorrow at 12.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

—AS—
CHRISTMAS COMES
BUT ONCE A YEAR

Permit us to suggest that Fresh Pates de Foies Gras, Pommeranian Goosebreasts, Westphalian Hams, Wiesbaden Stuffed Prunes, German Preserves and Asparagus, Choice Fruit, Nutmeats, Stilton and some of our High Grade Clarets, Burgundies, Rhine Wines, and a Good Cigar would materially increase the enjoyment of your Christmas Dinner.

STANTON & CO.,
54 and 56 Madison-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR GENeral wrok, not afraid of scarlet-fever. Apply at 334 N. Clark-st., top front flat.

Now Look Pleasant.



There's as much difference between the rightly-made Clothing of today and the usual store clothes as between the old and new modes of photography. The right sort is sold in very few places. You know it, but keep on experimenting.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

SUITS AND OVERCOATS are preeminently R-I-G-H-T. Guaranteed to every customer. They fit well and wear well, because good workmen make them from honest fabrics critically tested and selected.

You've noticed how "POVERTY-STRICKEN" a man looks when wearing one of the SO-CALLED Bargain SUITS or OVERCOATS bought at these Cheap Clothing Stores. He tickles his purse on the day of purchase and endures grief, disgust, and self-condemnation for six months or more to pay for it.

Our goods are NOT all of the ROGERS, PEET & CO. make, because many people persist in asking for lower prices, even though we tell them "R., P. & CO.'S" well-trimmed garments are cheapest in the end. If you're not expert be sure and see that you get a SUIT or OVERCOAT with Rogers, Peet & Co.'s name on the silk labels and you can't make a mistake, for we guarantee every one of these garments.

R., P. & Co. Sack Overcoats, $15.00 to $40.00.
R., P. & Co. Ulsters, $18.00 to $35.00.
R., P. & Co. Business Suits, $17.00 to $30.00.
R., P. & Co. Children's Suits, $6.00 to $18.00.

F. M. ATWOOD,
Furnisher, Hatter, and Clothier,
N. W. Corner
Clark and Madison Streets.

WATCHES
Of Every Description in Gold, Gold-Filled, Silver, and Nickel Cases at Low Prices.
BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

DIAMONDS,
Set, Loose, and Mounted to Order, in Very Attractive Settings.
RUBIES, PEARLS, EMERALDS, OPALS, SAPPHIRES, ETC.

A Great Variety of
JEWELRY Novelties.
: : : Society BADGES
And CHARMS.
STERLING SILVER,
Plated Ware, Onyx and Dark Marble Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
Clark and Madison-sts.

"There Is No Gambling in Chicago."
Mayor Cregier.
"No Gambling in Chicago."
Inspector Ebersold.

—JUST READ—
THE CHICAGO EAGLE
This week and learn that fifty-two Gambling-Houses are running wide open in violation of the law in this city.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 3 p. m., Tuesday, December 31, 1889, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of the bonds of said city, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, dated January 1, 1887, payable thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon, approved November 25, 1885, for the construction of water works. Said act authorized the issue of $700,000 for that purpose, of which amount $600,000 have been issued. The legality of the act has been affirmed by the court of last resort in the State.

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from January 1, 1890.

The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds," and addressed to "Frank T. Dodge, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon."

The right to reject bids is reserved.

By order of the Water Committee.
FRANK T. DODGE, Clerk.
Portland, Oregon, December 4, 1889.

NORTHWESTERN TRAFFIC

THROUGH RATES OF NORTHWESTERN AND EASTERN LINES.

A Meeting to Be Held Next Friday in Chicago with Central Traffic Association Interests and Jan. 7 with the Trunk Lines in New York to Perfect Details—Differential Passenger Rate Arrangement Between the Eastern and Western Lines—Other Railway News.

Chairman Faithorn of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association has addressed a letter to Chairman Blanchard with reference to the propositions made by the Central Traffic Association regarding through rate arrangements. After referring to the resolution passed by the Western Association that a committee consisting of the Chairman and representatives of the Chicago-St. Paul lines be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, the Lake Superior and Canadian lines, with a view to the establishment of mutually satisfactory conditions in respect to through rates east bound to Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association territory and the proposed arbitration of the differentials that should obtain as between all-rail and lake and rail rates to the Northwest via all routes, Mr. Faithorn states that the resolution by its terms looks to the adjustment of matters between the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, the Northern lines, and the lines between Chicago and St. Paul as a whole, the object being to provide for an adjustment on mutually satisfactory conditions of all questions outstanding with reference to through rates, arbitrations as to differentials, and all other questions appertaining to the matter above referred to. Mr. Faithorn is inclined to think that a favorable time for such conference would be the first Tuesday in January. Recognizing the impracticability of securing a conference with the trunk lines in Chicago the committee, he says, would be willing to proceed to New York, if necessary, and therefore would like to know Chairman Blanchard's views regarding the date for a conference.

Mr. Faithorn states that in addition to the question of lake rates versus all rail there remain to be disposed of the questions as to through rates pertaining solely to the Central Traffic Association. He does not think it necessary that this subject should be taken up in New York, and he thinks a meeting for that purpose should be held at an early day in Chicago. At this meeting they could take up the question of through rates from the Middle States territory via Mackinaw, etc., versus Chicago, and such other subjects of local interest to the Central Traffic Association as might be deemed necessary, leaving for the New York conference only such matters as the trunk lines are interested in, as it would not be advisable to burden those lines with questions in which they are not involved.

Arrangements have been perfected to hold a conference between the Chicago-St. Paul lines, Central Traffic Association lines, and Northern interests, including the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, in Chicago Friday, Dec. 27. The meeting in New York will be held about Jan. 7, 1890.

DIFFERENTIAL FARES.

Details of the Arrangements Made by the Committee on Rules.

In accordance with the action of the Joint Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations held in New York Dec. 18, Chairman Blanchard and Commissioner Tuttle recommend that the Western States Passenger Association roads use the following fares in their rate sheets for passenger traffic to and via lines in joint committee territory, and that they make the same effective at the earliest practicable date:

1. From the territory contiguous to and basing upon Chicago the different fares shown in the Chicago rate-sheet.
2. From the territory contiguous to and basing upon Peoria the different fares shown in the Peoria rate-sheet.
3. From the territory contiguous to and basing upon Bloomington the different fares shown in the Bloomington rate-sheet.
4. From the territory contiguous to and basing only upon St. Louis the following fares:

	First class.	Second class.
Vandalia, via all routes	$23.50	$20.00
Big Four and New York Central	23.50	20.00
Big Four and all other routes	22.50	20.00
Wabash and New York Central	23.50	20.00
Wabash via all other routes	22.50	20.00
Ohio & Miss. and Balt. & Ohio	21.50	19.00
Ohio & Miss. and Erie	21.50	19.00

5. That from points and territory where the travel to the East is tributary to two or more of the above-named gateways through fares be made according to the recommendations of the Conference Committee of Thirteen in the report of its proceedings at Chicago Dec. 14, 1889, as follows: From territory in which the business to the East is tributary to two or more of these gateways the through fares from starting points must be the same by all standard routes. The difference of fare between the standard routes and the so-called differential routes must be the same by each of these gateways from starting point to destination. For example: The rates from Kansas City to New York can be made via St. Louis, Bloomington, Peoria, or Chicago by standard routes, $31 first-class and $27.50 second-class; by differential routes, $29 first-class and $26.50 second-class. The proportions of the Western roads to be the same on business via differential routes as via standard routes.

It has also been decided that the Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee and the Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association be appointed as a board of rulings, to whom shall be referred applications for differential fares, or applications for changes in existing differential fares, touching the traffic of the Joint Committee, and that this board have power in case of a disagreement to jointly select a third party. The rulings of this board, or a majority of the same, shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until reversed or changed by arbitration.

TO BE CALLED THE GRAND CENTRAL.

The Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central to Go Under One Management.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A railroad rumor of a good deal of interest was given circulation this afternoon on the authority of a prominent railroad man who did not wish his name revealed. It is that on and after Jan. 1, 1890, the names Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central will be known no more in railroad circles. The two roads go under one management and the consolidated company is to be known as the Grand Central.

The gentleman who vouched for the correctness of the report announced that the following changes in the management would occur: J. M. Hannaford will be General Freight and Traffic Manager, and C. S. Fee will be General Passenger Traffic Manager with F. H. Anson assistant. General Traffic Manager Barlow will go to the Illinois Central as General Manager, and will take with him William Cavanagh of the freight department. Local Freight Agent Martin will be in charge of the Minneapolis commercial office. He will be succeeded by Contracting Agent Morse, son-in-law of President Oakes. It is thought that E. P. Capen of Kansas City will be in charge of the ticket office.

The announcement created a stir both in railroad circles and outside. There was a rumor last week that the Northern Pacific intended to remove its general offices to Chicago, but Mr. Thrall, assistant to President Oakes, confidently denied the report, saying that the Traffic Manager might be placed there. This is regarded as confirmatory of the report, and there is but little doubt that the two roads are to surprise their neighbors and even come in ahead of Mr. Hill's great northern consolidation.

The Emigrant Question Unsettled.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association met today and discussed the emigrant question. Chairman H. J. Hayden of the New York Central presided. Three propositions from the passenger division of the association for the handling of the emigrants out of Castle Garden were submitted to the committee. They were: First, to equally divide the business out of the Garden; second, to consolidate all outside ticket agencies into one general agency; and, third, to give to the clearing-house the distribution of all passenger emigrant business west of trunk line territory.

There was a wide discussion of the three propositions, but an agreement was not reached, and by a resolution the matter was referred to the Presidents. When the Presidents come together again next year the matter of handling emigrant business out of Castle Garden will probably come up and some measure be adopted that will perhaps insure the transaction of such business on a generally satisfactory basis.

Changes in the Ohio, Indiana & Western.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—General Manager Barnard of the Ohio, Indiana & Western railway today made the following appointments, to take effect Jan. 1: A. H. Palmerton, trainmaster; J. A. Shirely, superintendent of telegraph; C. N. Atkinson, car accountant; J. H. M. Claggett, cashier and paymaster. Mr. Palmerton has for twenty years been a conductor on the road and Mr. Shirely chief train-dispatcher for the same period. Mr. Claggett was car accountant and was in the car when Supt. Wilson and Trainmaster Cummins were killed. Mr. Atkinson will retain his place as chief clerk to the General Manager.

Another Rate War Threatened.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 23.—At the meeting of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Passenger Association the Eastern Minnesota was ordered to advance its rates east to the "Soo" rate or be expelled from the association. The request of the Chicago & Atlantic to give the same rates quoted in the local sheet via its line as were quoted via Chicago and Montreal was not granted. The Burlington wanted the same quotations as made by the "Soo," which was promptly denied. It is thought that this means a cut rate by the Burlington after the 1st.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Chairman Walker issued notice yesterday that the adjourned meeting of the managers of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association will reconvene Friday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the association rooms, Chicago, for the purpose of final disposition of the subject of Kansas and Nebraska rates.

The Board of Managers of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association at its last meeting resolved that the matter of rates on hardwood lumber be referred to Chairman A. F. Walker as arbitrator, with the understanding that such arbitration shall be completed and the decision announced on or before Jan. 1, 1890, all parties to be governed by that arbitration. This question will be taken up for hearing Friday, Dec. 27, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the association rooms in the "Rookery."

East-bound shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock from Chicago to through and local points by the various east-bound lines for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 111,922 tons, against 101,825 tons for the week previous and 111,931 tons for the corresponding week last year. The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the last week amounted to 76,329 tons, against 66,824 tons for the week previous and 80,177 tons for the corresponding week last year. The percentages carried by the various roads were: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 16.9; Michigan Central, 22.1; Lake Shore, 13.09; Fort Wayne, 13.7; Pan-Handle, 6.4; Baltimore & Ohio, 19; Nickel Plate, 8.

A meeting of the general passenger and ticket agents, compilers, and rate clerks of the Central Traffic Association roads will be held at Chicago Friday, Jan. 3, 1890, at 10 a. m. to make changes for the quarterly issue of joint rate sheets which will take effect Feb. 1. Chairman Blanchard requests the officials of the roads to bring to the meeting all their changes, as they must have the correct rates in the rate sheets. No supplements will be issued to sheets to which the lines in the Central Traffic Association are parties, and no changes will be made in rates in such sheets after the issue of Feb. 1 until May 1, 1890. Representatives of the roads are also requested to bring to the meeting a copy of all the rate sheets in which they are interested that they may check the changes as made.

Chairman Abbott has just rendered a decision in the case brought by the Burlington against the Santa Fé. The latter was charged with having sold at Chicago three second-class tickets to Los Angeles limited to Dec. 4. The tickets were dated ahead to enable the purchasers to stop over at Galesburg. The Burlington avers that the same parties first tried to secure the tickets at its office, but, being refused, went to the Santa Fé office, where they secured them, thus depriving the Burlington of the revenue. Mr. Abbott finds the Santa Fé guilty of violation of agreement as charged and inflicts the penalty that the road redeem those portions of the tickets between Chicago and Kansas City at full local rates, which money is to be applied towards the payment of expenses of the association.

MINERS' ORGANIZATIONS TO COMBINE.

Plans for a Federation Between the Knights of Labor and National Union.

Columbus, O., Dec. 23.—A joint meeting of the representatives of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers and National District Assembly 135, Knights of Labor, was held this morning to consider the plans for the amalgamation of the two organizations. As a result of this meeting a joint address was today issued, reciting that for many years, by reason of a conflict originating in the existence of two rival miners' organizations, much valuable energy has been unprofitably employed in an unnecessary struggle for supremacy, and in the contest the miners connected with both bodies of organized miners have been the principal sufferers, and proposing the following plan:

First—To unite the two organizations under one head to govern and protect the interests of miners and mine laborers; this union to be effected without sacrificing the essential features of either organization.

Second—The organization to be divided into national, district, and local divisions, the meetings of which are to be either secret or open, as the members may determine or the exigencies of the case may require. That is to say, the meaning of the terms "open or secret" shall be construed as applying to the meetings of the National Progressive Union or the Knights of Labor, as the case may be.

Third—Equal taxation upon affiliated members.

Fourth—The staff of officers for the national and each district and local organization, in which due provisions shall be made for visiting and directing the business of both branches of the organization.

President John McBride also issued the call for the regular annual convention of the National Progressive Union, to be held in Columbus, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1890. The Knights of Labor have issued a call for a convention of all miners, organized and unorganized, to be held in this city the same date.

MURDERED BY PENNSYLVANIA BURGLARS

Mrs. Paul Rubert of Tarentum Killed in an Encounter with Robbers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Paul Rubert, aged 30 years, was murdered at Tarentum, this county, tonight by three burglars. Mr. Rubert was standing in the rear of his store at 10 o'clock when a crash was heard at the front window. Mrs. Rubert rushed forward. Three men were reaching in and helping themselves to the trays of watches, bracelets, etc., on display. The woman screamed, and then a shot was heard and she fell dead. Stepping across the prostrate form of his wife and seizing the revolver the thieves had dropped Mr. Rubert gave chase to the murderers. He fired two shots, but at the river bank they disappeared. It is thought they jumped into a skiff in waiting and made off to some rendezvous in the mountains. Men are tonight patrolling the river bank and searching in every direction.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mrs. Funk has been arrested at Attica, Ind., charged with forging a note for $3,000.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the bank at Kentland, Ind., Saturday.

John Deibert, an Indiana pioneer, died at Perrysburg, that State, yesterday, aged 84.

Sidney Richardson, 12 years old, was killed at Racine, Wis., yesterday by falling from a horse.

Judd Buchanan, a farmer of Lawrenceville, Ill., is under arrest charged with defrauding his creditors.

The Baptist Church of Dubuque, Ia., has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. G. E. Farr of South Bend, Ind.

Jay Lee was acquitted of embezzlement at Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday. The case was the first tried under the new law.

The jury in the case of John Sage, on trial for murder in the first degree at Marion, Ind., disagreed yesterday after being out eighty hours.

Gov. Mellette of South Dakota has appointed E. H. Huntington of Webster Adjutant General in place of Gen. J. S. Huston of Redfield, resigned.

Miss Annie M. John, daughter of Dr. D. C. John, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Racine, Wis., was married yesterday to Frank H. Armitage of Milwaukee.

A monument has been placed over the grave of the late President David L. Tressler of Carthage College at Carthage, Ill., by the students and alumni of that institution.

Mrs. Defenbaugh, the wife of a carpenter living two miles from Peoria, Ill., in Tazewell County, committed suicide Sunday night by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been in ill health for some time.

At Muncie, Ind., yesterday, G. Warren Blount, proprietor of the Blount House, in attempting to get off a moving passenger train at the Big Four depot, had both legs cut off by the wheels. It is thought he cannot recover.

A specific for all bodily pain is Salvation Oil. It cures all pain instantly and costs but 25 cts a bottle.

A DECLINE ALL AROUND.

MOST OF THE STOCKS IN WALL STREET CLOSE LOWER.

St. Paul, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific the Only Ones of the Regular List to Exhibit Any Life—Money Bid Up to 9 Per Cent—Sugar Trusts More Active—Hammond Captures the New England Market for Dressed Beef—Baltimore's Reply to New York.

New York, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Business was virtually suspended on the New York Stock Exchange today. The only stocks showing any life at all were St. Paul, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific, and the net result of the day's trading in these is a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent, and these figures mark also the range of decline in the general list of stocks. Money was bid up to 9 per cent. Sugar Trusts were more active than any stock on the regular list, and were sold down 3 per cent. Insiders gave the property no support and seem to desire a decline which will permit them to get back stock at lower prices. At the same time it cannot be learned that any long stock is coming out, and while the price goes down the short interest is constantly increased. The ostensible reason for the movement today was a report that new litigation is to be begun against the trust. The street has long wondered for whom certain prominent traders have been bearing Sugar Trusts, and a suspicion obtained that they were acting for insiders. It was said today, however, that D. O. Mills has been behind the bear movement, although his name has never been publicly mentioned in that connection. The street generally hits these things pretty nearly correct, but still it may be mistaken in this instance. Monday was duly observed as wash day in the Pacific Mail crowd. Nearly 8,000 shares were dealt in as against 100 shares Saturday, and the stock closed on a net advance of nearly a point. The general list is down ⅛ to ¼, the only exceptions being Wabash, which is ⅛ higher, and Commercial Cable which sold "ex" its regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent and gained ¼. Such news as reached the street was favorable, and railroad earnings continue to record handsome gains as compared with one year ago. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City's statement for the third week of December came to hand this afternoon, showing an increase of more than 100 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

HAS THE NEW ENGLAND MARKET.

G. H. Hammond & Co. of Dressed-Beef Fame Complete an Important Deal.

New York, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A deal has just been completed between G. H. Hammond & Co. of Hammond, Ind., and W. H. Monroe of Boston. W. H. Monroe has been the principal opponent of the dressed-beef men in New England. He has stock-yards at Albany and big slaughter-houses at Brighton, Mass., and at other points in the East. He competed with the dressed-beef men in the purchase of cattle in the West, but shipped on the hoof and did all of his killing near the large cities which he supplied. He was the largest shipper of cattle on the hoof, and employed special cattle trains. It is claimed that he received special freight rates, as the railroads favor shipments of cattle on the hoof. As the equivalent of nearly three car-loads of cattle on the hoof can be packed in one of the new refrigerator cars, the railroads find their interests lie with the men who ship on the hoof. The Hammonds have been trying for some time to capture the New England market, but with only slight success. The new arrangement will give them all they want. A stock company with a capital reported to be $7,000,000 has been formed. The principal stockholders, aside from the Hammonds and Monroes, are George Hotchkiss of this city and Anthony Comstock of Providence, R. I. Forty acres of land have been purchased at Karners, a small town six miles west of Albany, and extensive slaughterhouses and yards will be built. This will be made the headquarters, and shipments will be made to Boston and all Eastern cities, and in case the law compelling the killing of all cattle in this State whose carcasses are to be used for food in this State is passed the establishment will be enlarged to supply the needs of this city as well.

BALTIMORE'S EXPORT CORN TRADE.

No Wonder That New York Is Growing Jealous—Interesting Figures.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Charges made by New York grain merchants that the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad companies were discriminating against them in favor of Baltimore shippers caused a stir on 'Change today. The shipment of corn from this port is certainly tremendous, and 150 vessels are engaged to load corn here next month. The railroads are blockaded with freight and the officials declare that with the great increase of freight traffic it is silly to accuse the railroads of making concessions. Charles D. Fisher of Gill & Fisher, the largest grain shippers in this country, said by May 10,000,000 bushels will have passed through Baltimore. "The corn trade belongs to Baltimore," he said, "and the three cents differential rate per hundred, of course, helps Baltimore. New York does not complain in the spring, when it reaps a harvest from the only wheat of the Northwest. Baltimore is practically out of the shipping market then. New York has no more right to cry out about corn from the Southwest coming to Baltimore than the latter city has to demand all the wheat from the Northwest."

ACTIVITY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

West Chicago Street Railway Stock Slumps a Little Further.

West Chicago Street railroad stock slumped a little further on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The decline was started by a broker, who, evidently provided with a fair-sized offer, offered 100 above Saturday's prices. It was not taken. He then proceeded to offer the stock down by eighths, and the excited brokers did the rest. The brokers of the Yerkes crowd supported the market, and probably prevented it from breaking badly below 94. Altogether the sales were quite heavy. It was said that no more Philadelphia stock came out, but that several hundreds of shares were sold out because the owners who were using it as collateral could not carry it through the present tight money market. A curious rumor was on the street to the effect that the West Lake Street Elevated road crowd were quietly helping a decline in the surface stock by selling it on options. Nobody was in the office of this company when a reporter called to ask about the rumor. Mr. Yerkes' officers say they pay no attention to the prices made on the Stock Exchange. But it is known that the present activity in the stock and the decline have been fully reported by telegraph to Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Yerkes' friends in the East.

In the afternoon the trading was animated again, and the closing prices showed the stock slightly under Saturday.

Stock Exchange members are jubilant over the good business which is being done on the exchange despite conditions prevailing in the money market which tend to cramp speculation and security investment. The price of memberships is held firm. Several of the large Board of Trade houses will take up the local security business actively after Jan. 1, and have purchased seats for brokers.

Wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 23.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: "Confidential figures obtained show the stock of wheat here in private houses to be about 2,350,000 bushels. This makes the stocks at three leading points as follows: Minneapolis (public houses), 7,572,603 bushels; Minneapolis (private houses), 2,350,000; St. Paul, 345,000; Duluth, 4,379,376; total, 14,046,979.

Earnings of the Burlington.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is quoted as saying that no increase in dividends is probable for some time. Those in a position to know assert that the company is earning at least 6 per cent, but it is likely that considerable money will be put into the road out of net earnings.

A Rise in the Iron Market.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—Extraordinary interest is now manifested in the iron market. A further advance is expected during January, and if there is any further increase in prices the ironworkers will be entitled to an advance in wages. Bar iron is now being sold at $1.95 per pound. The coke operators have agreed to further advance the price of coke Jan. 1 from $1.75 to $2 per ton. This will have, it is generally conceded, a further stimulating effect upon the iron market. The furnaces are receiving more orders than they can fill. The boom in Bessemer iron still continues and there is a most active demand reported for all grades of iron.

DULUTH PEOPLE BEGINNING TO SNEEZE.

Thirty Cases of Influenza in the City at the Head of the Lake.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—There seems little doubt of the arrival of influenza in Duluth. Most of the cases have been of a slightly milder type than those reported from the East. There are about thirty cases, some quite severe. A week ago there were none.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The influenza has its grip upon Pittsburg and it is estimated that there are many hundreds of cases throughout the city. Thus far it seems to be an exaggeration of what is known as the "Pittsburg grip." Business-men, clerks, letter-carriers, and school children appear particularly to be affected, and a tour of the big stores disclosed that many fair shoppers were suffering. Local physicians ascribe the epidemic to the unhealthy atmosphere consequent upon the continued murky weather. They do not consider the disease in its present shape dangerous. Dr. John Dickson says: "Every other man, woman, or child in Allegheny County is afflicted more or less seriously with what is now called 'influenza.'"

Vienna, Dec. 23.—Three more ministers have the influenza. There is scarcely a family in this city that has escaped the epidemic; but the disease has a mild form.

NO SUNDAY SALOONS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Flour City People Obliged to Visit St. Paul That Day if They Want a Drink.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—There is no half-way business about the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law in Minneapolis so far as the saloons are concerned. Sergt. Kirkham and his men were busy Saturday night and Sunday, and they only found five saloons open, back door or front. One of the men arrested today was George D. Merritt, proprietor of the Columbia, one of the prominent saloons of the city. He was arrested a few weeks ago and was fined $100 by Judge Emery, who told him if he violated the law again he would be sent to the workhouse. The case will come up tomorrow. Chief Brackett and Judge Emery have enforced the law strictly. Judge Emery is a terror to the saloonkeepers because he imposes a $100 fine on any saloonkeeper whose place is found open Sunday, for "sweeping out" or any other purpose. The leading saloons nearly all close tight Sunday and draw aside the screens so that the bar is visible from the street. The proprietors know that if they are arrested no mercy will be shown them, and under the vigilance of the police they are pretty sure of being detected. Any police officer who fails to report a saloon open or any one going in a saloon, if discovered, is promptly discharged from the force. The Sunday law is enforced in Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL'S GROWTH AND BUSINESS.

Not So Many People as in Minneapolis, but Plenty of Money Changing Hands.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—St. Paul papers devote considerable space today to a review of the development, growth, and business of the city for 1889. The *News* says: "More than $10,000,000 has been expended in new buildings, wholesale trade foots up $107,137,648, and a manufacturing output of more than $52,000,000 speaks for itself. With real estate transfers aggregating more than $22,000,000 St. Paul dirt can be said to be gilt edged. A feeling of great satisfaction and hopefulness pervades the community."

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

Office of Chief Signal Service Officer, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, followed by light rain, southerly winds, warmer.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, rain, southerly winds, warmer Tuesday morning, followed by colder by Wednesday morning.

For Illinois, rain, southerly winds, lower temperature by Tuesday night.

For Iowa and Missouri, light rain, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

For Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, light snow, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

For Nebraska and Kansas, light rain, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Colorado, light rain, winds shifting to northerly, colder.

United States Signal Office, Chicago, Dec. 23—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair, warmer, fresh southerly winds, backing to easterly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	30.44	20	24	N.	Clear.	..
Minnedosa	30.24	4	10	E.	Fair.	...
Medicine Hat	30.20	—4	4	N.	Clear.	....
New York	30.48	42	48	N. W.	Clear.	....
Washington, D. C.	30.52	38	52	N. W.	Clear.	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.52	44	52	N. E.	Clear.	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.42	68	68	N. E.	Clear.	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.40	62	74	N. E.	Clear.	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.36	66	72	E.	Clear.	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.30	70	76	S. E.	Clear.	....
New Orleans, La.	30.34	64	74	S. E.	Clear.	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.26	66	68	S. E.	Fair.	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.38	60	64	E.	Clear.	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.42	48	54	S.	Clear.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.40	38	40	S.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.42	32	36	S. E.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.42	36	42	S.	Clear.	....
Erie, Pa.	30.42	38	44	S.	Clear.	....
Cleveland, O.	30.40	40	48	S.	Clear.	....
Sandusky, O.	30.36	42	50	S.	Clear.	....
Toledo, O.	30.36	42	46	S.	Clear.	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.36	38	43	S.	Clear.	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.26	36	38	S. W.	Clear.	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.24	40	44	S.	Rain.	.16
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.22	46	46	S.	Fair.	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.20	34	36	N.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.36	38	42	S.	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.22	46	50	S.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	44	48	S.	Fair.	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.22	38	40	S.	Rain.	.18
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	42	42	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.16	32	36	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	34	34	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.18	50	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	56	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.16	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.34	58	64	S. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	52	52	S.	Fair.	.06
St. Louis, Mo.	30.26	58	64	S. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.20	60	68	S.	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.98	56	64	S.	Clear.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.00	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.00	36	44	N. E.	Clear.	..
Moorhead, Minn.	30.18	14	18	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	30.26	4	4	N.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.02	18	20	E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Buford	29.94	20	24	E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.84	18	22	N.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	34	44	Calm.	Clear.	....
Denver, Colo.	29.86	44	48	S.	Clear.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	58	70	S. E.	Clear.	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.04	64	70	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.74	42	46	S.	Fair.	.04
*Portland, Ore.	29.66	34	..	S.	Clear.	....
*San Francisco	29.66	44	..	S. E.	Clear.	....

*Morning report.

Sealskin Sacques, London Dyed, 33 and 38 inches long, at $95 and $115, splendid value to close out, at D. Lelewer's, the Furrier, 202 State street, corner Adams.

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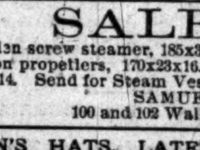
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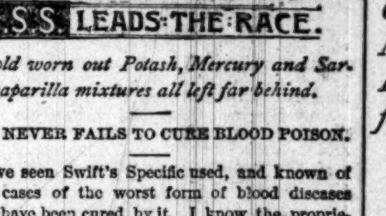
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Among them are at least 700 that cost over $20; 200 that cost over $25; 300 that cost over $30, and the balance are graded from $10 to $20 in value. We are bound to make the inducements strong enough to pull the crowd.
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S.S.S. NEVER FAILS TO CURE BLOOD POISON.
I have seen Swift's Specific used, and known of many cases of the worst form of blood diseases which have been cured by it. I know the proprietors to be gentlemen of the highest type and utmost reliability. I recommend it as a great blood remedy, unequalled by anything that I know of.
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This new novel by the author of "John Ward, Preacher," begins as a Serial in Atlantic for January.
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RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH THE NOVEL EXPLOSIVE.

The Subject Is Still in the Experimental Stage, and France Is Ahead in All That Has Been Accomplished—Lieut. Crozier Says the New Powder Is a Valuable Acquisition to Any Power—How the New Explosive Looks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Army ordnance officials say there is some mistake in the statement from London that Lieut. Gibson of the United States army is in Europe investigating the subject of smokeless powder. There is no American officer of that name of either the army or navy at present abroad. It is thought probable that the officer referred to is Lieut. Henry D. Borup of the Ordnance Department, who in the capacity of military attaché to the American Legation at Paris is devoting considerable attention to smokeless powder and other ordnance questions. It may also refer to one of our military attachés at London, Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg, or possibly some of the other American officers on leave of absence abroad, it being the duty of every one of the latter class to look into anything new in the way of war materials and report their observations to the home office. As far as can be learned there is no one of the American army except the attachés and Lieut. Zalinski at present abroad traveling under the special instructions of the War Department. The latter officer went abroad on leave of absence, but has since been doing a good deal of traveling under instructions from Washington. None of the reports that have been received, however, give any later information on the subject of smokeless powder than the data furnished by Lieut. Crozier. All reports seem to be agreed that the subject is still in an experimental stage and that France is ahead in all that has thus far been accomplished. Speaking further on the subject, Lieut. Crozier said today that the French powder and the new Lebel rifle were undoubtedly great acquisitions to any war power, and that a considerable sum would be paid by other nations to obtain the secret of the new smokeless powder. The new powder, he says, is the invention of Capt. Vielle, the assistant to the officer in charge of the powder department in the French War Office. This powder was adopted after many experiments with samples furnished by private parties, and is now manufactured for the exclusive use of the French army. To divulge the secret of its manufacture would be death to the guilty one. At present the new powder is generally used for small arms only, although it is claimed to have given remarkably good results in large cannon. With a Hotchkiss four-inch cannon it is said that the velocity of the bullet was increased to 2,620 feet per second as against 1,970 feet with the ordinary black powder, and this, too, without increasing the pressure. It is also said to have been used with good results in an eight-inch gun, but these statements are looked upon with some suspicion by Lieut. Crozier, inasmuch as no steps have yet been taken toward adopting it as a standard powder for guns of a large caliber. As it is known to have increased the pressure in the small arms it is taken for granted that the same objection exists to its use in large guns. The powder is of a light brown color. When first made it has the appearance of large sheets of glue, which for small guns is cut in square grains, and for guns of large caliber into long strips, which are packed in the gun like wax tapers in a box. The supposition is the new powder is largely composed of nitro glycerine, but this is surmise, as it has not yet been possible for any one outside of the French officials to make chemical analysis of it.

The Swiss powder, which is thought to stand next to the French product, Lieut. Crozier says, has gun cotton as its principal component. It is chalky white in its appearance, and unlike all other brands which have come under his observation can be granulated. This he considers an advantage, as it is better for loading shells. The Swiss powder is also the invention of Government employés—two chemists, Messrs. Amsler and Jiinker—who are attached to the War Office, and is likewise guarded with great care. Private manufacturers have used every possible means to obtain the secret from both Governments, but with not the slightest success.

England, Lieut. Crozier says, is doing considerable experimenting under the direction of Dr. Abel, the officer in charge of the Powder Department, and some good results at an early date are promised. Concerning the German powder, Lieut. Crozier says he knows little beyond the fact that exposure to the atmosphere lessens its effectiveness. He says it is uncertain whether the powder they at present use is the invention of the American Ellsworth or the invention for which an officer received 50,000 marks from the Emperor as a gift. At any rate it is not regarded as satisfactory. It was announced some time ago that the German Government had purchased for a large sum and a royalty Ellsworth's patent right for all countries except America, and within a certain date they should also have the refusal for the United States privilege. As Germany did not take advantage of the privilege within the time stipulated Ellsworth made overtures to the Secretary of War for the sale of the American right. He was told to submit samples for test and if satisfactory negotiations would be entered into. This he promised to do, but nothing further has been heard from him. Some few experiments have been made by our ordnance officials with samples of smokeless powder obtained from abroad, but none of the results were satisfactory. About half a dozen Americans have claimed to have made some important discoveries in this line, but Gen. Benet said today that none of the department's requests for samples had been complied with. Some experiments are now in progress at Springfield with a few samples procured by Lieut. Crozier.

A Unique Museum.

An Englishman has bought the contents of the Royal Castle of Nuremberg, containing the most complete collection of instruments of torture extant, costing £6,000 in all. There is a library of 3,000 volumes, giving the history of crime and torture for many centuries.

Gas Generates Boodle.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Some of these days in some city, in this or some other world, a gas bill may come from a legislative hall without the taint of boodle. All we know is that the thing hasn't been done in this city or in this country in our day and generation.

Holiday Rates on the Burlington.

On Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1 you can purchase tickets on the C., B. & Q. R. R. from Chicago to any point within 200 miles on the Burlington Route. Tickets good going on date of sale only, and to return until Jan. 3 inclusive. They can be obtained at 211 Clark street and at Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Travelers by sea and land should use it.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ENGLISH MASTIFF NAMED MORgan; when last seen had on harness. Reward will be given if returned to L. M. WILLIAMS, Continental National Bank.

LOST—CIGAR CASE MARKED "F. E. MANN," Christmas, 1889.? Liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 70 La Salle-st., care S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av.—Voices tested free of charge. DR. H. SCHWERIN, late of Milan and Paris, director.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, 70 STATE-ST.—Preferable to business college. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 195 State-st., N. E. corner Adams. Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lessons free. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WANTED—PUPILS TO INSTRUCT IN THE French language; best pronunciation guaranteed; charges moderate. MAXIME BONNET, No. 93 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE LESSONS IN OIL or pastel and all kinds of decorative painting by experienced teacher. Call between 2 and 5 p. m. 280 Larrabee-st., north, Flat 1.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A LADY PIANISTE TO ACCOMPANY a concert troupe; good terms to a competent artiste. Chicago Musical Bureau, 149 Wabash-av.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE—TWO SLEEPING-CAR UNIFORM coats; good as new; owner 5 feet 6 inches; weight 125. Address G 140, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTant not satisfied with present position desires to make a change commencing with Jan. 1. Address M P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN AND expert accountant of large experience with first-class references is open for engagement. Address E 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or general office work; salary moderate. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, INTELligent young man of business ability; one which offers a possibility of advancement. Well acquainted in the city and has A1 references. Address J 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED MAN as bookkeeper, cashier, or collector; good reference and bond; salary very moderate. J 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man as clerk in hotel, day or night watchman, or any honorable position; wages not much of an object to begin with. Address J 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRUGgist of long experience. J 42, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF GOOD executive ability, a first-class salesman, and having a large acquaintance throughout Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, and the West, desires to connect himself with a manufacturer or jobber at Chicago to represent them in all or any portion of the above-described territory. Address SALESMAN, Post-Office Drawer 16, Omaha, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by a young man of good address and habits; 8 years' experience in general store. M P 19, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAUGHTSMAN BY a Stevens Institute graduate in a marine engine works; 3 years' experience. First-class references. A. P. HENDERSON, 446 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; best reference. J 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE GENTS' furnishing goods house; experienced in manufacturing, office work, and selling on the road; understand business thoroughly. Address G 167, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN LOAN MY EMployers $1,000; know something about hotel business. G 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man where he can make himself generally useful. Address J 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRIVATE MALE nurse. J 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR COMPANion by a young lady. J 41, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a good laundry. 310 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing called for and taken home; fine work a specialty. MRS. TAYLOR, 3149 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK; 2 OR 3 years' experience. Address G 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK. CALL BEfore 3 p. m. or 9:30 a. m. at 743 Warren-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 21 years old as bookkeeper; state salary expected; references. Address M N 10, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL whips, lashes, toy and riding whips, steel and manilla canes; on commission only; must have first-class references and furnish their own expense money; commissions will be paid as fast as earned. Address STEINER & MOORE MFG. CO., Westfield, Mass.

WANTED—WESTERN SALESMAN BY LEADing Philadelphia cigar factory. Salary and expenses guaranteed to a valuable man. Address GUMPERT BROS., 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA, cigar, and spice salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade in this line. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WHO want to make $100 a month extra with side line specialty to sell to one bank, one lawyer, and one real estate man in a town (2-pound sample free); interferes with nothing; takes about thirty minutes' time in a town, cities a little more; to address WM. F. WERNSE & CO., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A SALESMAN SELLING VARIOUS lines of groceries in Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana to take a side line on liberal commission; must be well acquainted with the general trade and furnish references. Address G 103, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOAP SALESman well acquainted with the retail trade in the west and northwest to sell for an old reliable house; state particulars; none others need apply. Address G 10, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL for a salt house; one acquainted with dairy trade preferred; fair salary. J 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—SADDLERY HARDWARE SALESman; a first-class practical man acquainted with the trade in Southern Iowa and Nebraska. Address at once, with full name, G 139, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO HANDLE OUR LINE of white and flannel shirts in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, either exclusively or in connection with other lines. Crescent Shirt Co., 237 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN OR SOLE AGENTS IMmediately for Chicago and surrounding cities; wanted and used by every telephone subscriber. Address all this week Improved Whisperphone. G 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE, experienced traveling salesman to sell the clothing and dry goods trade; state experience. G 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL cigar salesman. Best of references and bond required. No other need apply. Liberal salary to right man. Address Box 1524, Denver, Colo.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY ABOUT 14 years of age in an insurance office. Address, in own handwriting, J 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, NEAT BOY IN LIFE-INsurance office; must write a plain hand. Address G 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 17 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY at 8 a. m. Chicago Trust & Savings Bank.

WANTED—TWO BRIGHT BOYS ABOUT 17 OR 18 years old for telephone. Address G 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY NOT UNDER 15 AS OFFICE boy; one living with his parents preferred. G 165, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MARRIED COACHman; good place for one with references from last employer. Call at 112 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE men to canvass in Chicago and in the Western and Middle States for the Bankers' Life (Insurance) Association of St. Paul; liberal terms to men of experience and character who can give bank references. Address RUSSELL R. DORR, Pres't, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance, allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections; no postal cards. Address, with stamp, HAFER & Co., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—LARGE COMMISSIONS PAID TO good canvassers; only a few more wanted. RALPH CROOK, 126 La Salle-st., Room 16.

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN WITH FAIR EDUcation and business ability in permanent situation outside Chicago; references and security required. 84, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN TO INTROduce a practical novelty to business concerns; splendid seller; 100 per cent profit. 152 La Salle-st., down-stairs. WITHROW.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO CALL ON CITY trade; salary. Crescent Shirt Co., 237 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND temperate habits to place for rental the Welstack Incandescent Gas lamps; large acquaintance in business center, South Side, necessary; good commission paid to the right man; references required. Address J 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO WOULD APPREciate a permanent position at $65 monthly salary; light work and short hours; small deposit required as security. Room 24, 325 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A REAL ESTATE WRITER FAMILiar with the situation in Cook County; liberal pay; send specimen of work and references. J 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN A1 LADY BOOKKEEPER; MUST be willing to work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Give references. J 28, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework by small family of four. Must furnish good city references. 3809 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 3309 Vernon-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES—WE will teach the celebrated Follett's System the next 30 days for $10; test lining cut free; we teach designing, draping, and making free. FOLLETT SYSTEM CO., 411 Oak-st. R. 600, 167 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 130 Dearborn-st. Telephone 956.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L' MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURsery of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expneses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
5 acres, 67th-st., and Oakley-av., 2 blocks from depot and street cars, at $1,500.
10 acres, 67th-st. and California-av., at $1,200.
10 acres, 69th-st. and Blanchard-av., at $1,250.
20 acres, Fernwood, 104th and Halsted-sts., near bridge works, at $900.
40 acres, 87th-st. and W. 48th-st., just south of the Stickney tract, at $450, with brick house and frame barn; bargain.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth, on Belt R. R., at $250.
10 acres, Hillside-av. and 99th-st., at $1,500.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND BLOCKS.
I offer for the first time the following very choice properties to close an estate:
10 acres adjoining Humboldt Park.
10 acres in the heart of Auburn Park.
18¾ acres southwest corner Wentworth-av. and 75th-st.
2.2 acres near Cottage Grove-av. and 67th-st.
S. D. WALDEN, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUACTFURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved, and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN. BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $390 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—45 22ND-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE and Calumet-avs. Elegant modern residence; just finished; a bargain to a desirable purchaser. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2884 LAKE PARK-AV., BEING ONE OF that elegant block of eight rock faced buildings commanding a beautiful view of the lake, containing twelve rooms finished in polished hardwood; all modern. Apply to the owner from 2 to 4 o'clock on the premises. JOHN S. THOMAS, 836 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—AT A BARGAIN—Large double 4-story stone front building in perfect order on Prairie-av., paying 8 per cent; ground increasing in value; fine investment. Address J 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE, IMPROVED CORNER ON South Side; rents for $2,000 per annum; $12,000 will take it, half cash. G 168, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON PRAIrie-av., near 18th. New and modern; if you want a bargain in a choice locality look at this; price $25,000. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$1,000 PER YEAR FOR
CIGARS AND OLD HATS,
BUT $650 WILL BUY YOU A CHOICE BUILDING LOT AT THE INTERSECTION OF WEST 45TH-ST. AND COLORADO-AV., RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE MOVEMENT. EASY TERMS; HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER. WISCONSIN CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAINS RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY. PERFECT TITLE. HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING. WE CALL THIS PARK & LEIGHTON'S ADDITION.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSES ON Monroe and Adams-sts., between 46th and 48th-sts., West. These houses are well built and are now ready for occupancy. Convenient to the Chicago & Great Western Railway; 40 trains daily. Lots 25x165 to 20-foot alley. Streets 90 feet wide and macadamized. Small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
268 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
256 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
Right in the way of the big locomotive works.
17 acres, northwest corner 12th and West 40th-sts.
10 acres, southwest corner 14th and West 44th-sts.
BOGUE & HOYT,
205 Real Estate Board Building,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WE WOULD OFFER YOU A BALLOON RIDE TO THE CORNER OF 43D AND COLORADO-AV. ANY PLEASANT DAY IF IT WASN'T SO NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE AND COULD BE REACHED IN 20 MINUTES BY THE ELEGANT TRAINS OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, WHICH GOES RIGHT TO THIS PROPERTY. COLORADO-AV. IS BOUND TO BE A GREAT THOROUGHFARE, WITH STREET-CAR LINES AND ELEVATED ROADS, AND IT WILL BE HARD TO GET BUILDING LOTS THEN FOR TWICE THE MONEY. VERY POPULAR NOW AND MEETING WITH LARGE SALES, ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN. WE WILL ALSO BUILD YOU A MODERN PRESSED BRICK HOUSE ON THE SAME TERMS. HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING. AGENT IN THE DEPOT.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., AND
1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOOK AT THIS DEsirable property and make offer: Elegant large new brick stone-front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.
Fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st.
Large new brick store, 335 W. Van Buren-st.
All rented.
B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER ASHLAND-BOULEvard and Monroe-st., 100 feet on Ashland-av., 94 feet on Monroe-st., and 136 feet on Ogden-av. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS; 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $30,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
372 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WEST TAYlor-st., between May and Aberdeen, 3-story new brick flats, 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern conveniences; pressed brick front; fine inside finish; incumbrance of $2,700, due in 5 years, 6 per cent; $3,000 down will take it; grab this bargain; $5,700. Address E 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—268 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT OR MORE SOUTHwest corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPLENDID BUSINESS LOTS on West Madison; only $40 per foot. Call at once if you care to secure one. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE FOR TEN OR more years and build for tenant 88x125 ft. on Desplaines-st., north of Harrison, alley on side. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST APARTment buildings on the North Side, within walking distance; price, $50,000; paying over 8 per cent net. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Dearborn and Washington.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50X110 FEET ON Butterfield-st., north of 45th, for improved; will assume. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
29 73-100 ACRES, RIDGELAND-AV., NEAR DIVISion-st.; $25,000.
F. E. BALLARD & CO., 601 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—CICERO ACRES—
10 acres, Ogden-av., cor. 50th-st., $20,000.
20 acres, east and adjoining Morton Park.
20 acres, Oak Park-av. and near Ill. Ct. R. R.
25 acres, Riverside Parkway and near Ill. C. R. R.
45 acres, Riverside Parkway, 26th-st. and near Ill. C. R. R.
Very choice grove property for immediate subdivision or investment. G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 2, 115 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A FARM? IF SO here is a chance of a life time; 264 acres with two complete sets of buildings in fine condition; farm well tile drained, near county seat, 35 miles from Chicago in Illinois; cheap railroad rates; a fine dairy or horse farm; never before offered for sale. Can be divided if desired. E 149, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO ELEgant improved farms, 160 acres each, near Spencer, county seat of Clay County, Iowa. Address Box 76, Everly, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FEES UNDER LONG LEASE, IMproved. J. R. PRINDLE, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 (half or all cash) in property, North Side, south of North-av. preferred, that is paying a good percentage on money invested; give full particulars or don't answer. E 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, TWO FLATS; 5-room cottage, South Side; for groceries, furnished house, diamonds, or cash. G 166, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE NEBRASKA FARM FOR cattle and horses. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WOODLAWN RIDGE PRESENTS THE APPEARANCE OF PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN PREPARED TO TAKE PRECEDENCE AMONG PARTICULAR PERSONS, AND IS PROVERBIAL FOR PERMANENT POPULARITY. A PLEASING PERSPECTIVE IS PRESENTED IN THE PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS TO PRACTICAL PEOPLE WHO PREFER PERFECT APPOINTMENTS.
CHOICE CHOICE CHOICE
INTERSECTED BY AVENUES WOODLAWN, MYRTLE, LINCOLN, LEXINGTON, GREENWOOD, ELLIS, DREXEL, MARYLAND
BETWEEN 65TH and 67TH STREETS.
RESIDENCE RESIDENCE RESIDENCE
TREES, STONE SIDEWALKS, BOULEVARD LAMPS, GAS, WATER, AND SEWER MAINS AND MACADAMIZED STREETS NOW COMPLETE.
EASY TERMS. POPULAR PRICES. A NUMBER OF FINE CORNERS STILL FOR SALE.
COTTAGE GROVE CABLE OR I. C. R. R. TRAINS.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.,
WOODLAWN STATION I. C. R. R.
3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,
65TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-STORY AND BASEMENT pressed-brick front brick house containing 8 rooms and laundry, situated at 4420 Langley-av.; I will be at the house Wednesday afternoon to show same. C. SNASHALL, owner.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN 75 ACRES near the new improvements at East Chicago, on railroad; $6,500 will take it; $4,500 cash; it is now worth $17,000. G 171, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FT. COR. MIDWAY-PLAISANCE and South Park-court, at a bargain. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE HOUSE AND 100 FEET of ground at Kenwood. Price $35,000. Will take small house and lot in part payment. Address owner, F 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—50 FT. EAST FRONT ON Evans-av.; price $1,350. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN 302 Tacoma Bdg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18½ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH BLUE ISLAND.
Christmas homes only three miles from the city will be sold by me for only $1 in cash and $1 a week for 49 weeks; don't buy toys, paste jewelry, noisy horns, or drums to annoy neighbors; act sensible once and buy the wife you ought to provide against want 25x125 feet of better land than can be seen from the Court-House for $50 or $100. If you love your child as you profess prove it now by investing 100 cents wisely for it. The Hon. H. S. Osborne, lawyer, of Montauk Block, will tell you free of charge whether I can give you perfect titles. Be practical once; settle the question of a home this Christmas; buy some poor widow or orphan a lot of WM. H. CONDON, Chicago Hotel.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ACRES—Well located 5-acre tracts, convenient to the Rock Island and Pan-Handle Railroads, not far from Pullman, near Washington Heights Village; partly covered with a fine growth of oak trees; 35 feet above the lake; will rapidly increase in value, as a number of manufacturing interests have been established in the immediate vicinity. Easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS IN EAST CHICAGO WORTH $2,000; will sell for $1,100; ½ cash; or exchange for diamonds. G 170, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—THE FRAME cottage No. 3657 State-st. Apply to HYNES BROS., 3635 State-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity. Large fund on hand seeking investment; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON city real estate at 5 AND 5½ PER CENT. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

$50,000 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES for sale in sums to suit. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE ON good security; several sums of $2,000 can place at once. F. RATLEDGE, 56, 90 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—Gilt-edge paper, first real estate mortgages, $500 to $2,500; 6 and 7 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—400 SHARES HINSON CAR COUPLER stock, price $3 per share. G 91, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 180 State-st.—Palmer House.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 106 Randolph-st.

PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, 29 VOLS., BOUND IN 16, $24; Franklin's Works, 10 vols., half roan, $13; Johnson's Works, 12 vols., half Russia, $10; Johnson's Dictionary, 2 thick vols., London, 1784, $8; Picturesque Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland, 2 vols., imp. 4to, half calf, $12; Landseer's Studies, new, cloth, $9; The Portfolio, edited by Hamerton, 4 vols., new, $30; Hogarth's Works, 62 plates, $3; Beattie's Castles and Abbeys of England, 2 vols., new, cloth, gilt, $10; Dean Swift's Works, 4 vols., half calf, gilt, $12; another copy, 24 vols., $20; Goldsmith's Works, plates, 4 vols., $10; Lucan's Pharsalia, Englished by Rowe, fine engravings, first edition, folio, calf, 1718, $8; Raleigh's History of the World, with life and trial portfolio, calf, maps, 1687, $10; Lucretius' Nature of Things, Englished by Busby, with notes, port, 2 vols., 4to, uncut, London, 1813, $5; Rand & McNally's Index Atlas, full morocco, gilt, $18. Just received, 3 cases of fine books. NAUGHTEN'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES OR SHOES until I have set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.; orders promptly attended to.

H. S. 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. If desired we will send men and do your work. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH SOME CASH WANTED TO take half interest in first-class real estate firm; income now over $5,000 annually. G 162, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—SPLENDID HOUSE; 4 ROOMS, bath, and modern; 138 53d-st. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF 4 ROOMS, newly papered and painted throughout, 372 and 374 W. Lake-st.; 15 minutes to State-st. Rent $11 and $18 each. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 4-ROOM FRONT BRICK flat; $14. Inquire at store, 387 W. Indiana-st., or 248 Washington-boulevard.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN HOTEL DE LINCOLN, 60 AND 62 Wisconsin-st., 7-room apartment, steam heat and janitor; all modern improvements; all outside, light rooms; near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

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South Side.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY or week; gas, bath, and fire. 1822 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for two; board if desired. 481 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE ALCOVE AND CORNER rooms; permanent and first-class transient, $1 to $2 per day, $4 to $7 per week. HOTEL AVON, on Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1475 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, private family.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT $4 PER WEEK, FINE LARGE front room, second floor; all conveniences. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, furnished or unfurnished; European or American plan; private baths, hot and cold water; elevator, steam heat.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

FOR RENT—372 W. LAKE-ST.—LARGE STORE and basement, fitted up with good bake-oven; good location for any retail business; will rent basement and oven separate if desired. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORES 246 AND 246½ N. CLARK-st.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN NICELY FURNISHED office, third floor, Rookery Building; all conveniences, with janitor services. Best of references required. J 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FREE TO YOUNG ATtorney or stenographer; very desirable office. J 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE, MAIN FLOOR, CENTRAL LOcation; reasonable price. 18, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 11 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 631

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE OFFICE, FORMerly occupied by prominent physician; with board. 217 La Salle-av., cor Chicago-av.; also office 70 La Salle-st., Room 3; cheap.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler; reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

2 floors, 40x160.	7 floors, 60x170.
2 floors, 42x 74.	1 floor, 40x 50.
1 floor, 42x 34.	1 floor, 25x 48.

WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, 25 TO 27 NICE, large rooms, suitable for European Hotel; must be light and pleasant rooms. J 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH PRIVATE family, within half-hour of Post-Office, by gentleman. Can furnish best references. Address A. C. W., Box 708, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED room in vicinity of Eighteenth-st. by young man of twenty. State price. G 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY single man, east of State, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. H V 50, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—MANUFACTURING BUILDING ON West Adams-st., east of Halsted, heavy brick and iron building, 5 stories and basement, 14,000 square feet, elevators, power, etc. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $30. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 108 West Van Buren-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY adapted for light and heavy work. Address J 35, Tribune office.

OPERA SEATS.

AUDITORIUM—TWO SEATS TOGETHER FOR Thursday and Friday nights; choicest seats in the house; prices reasonable. L. B. CRUMBAUGH, care Armour & Co.

AUDITORIUM—OPERA SEATS—BEST PARquette, Friday, $5; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, $4. BOYD'S, Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

AUDITORIUM—CHOICE SEATS FOR GRAND opera for sale, $4 to $6. A. W. VAN HAFFTEN, 195 South Clark-st.

AUDITORIUM—FOUR CHOICE PARQUET CIRcle seats together for Friday, Dec. 27, $6 each; also same seats for Saturday matinee, $4 each. 76 State-st.

CHOICE SEATS, CENTER PARQUET, FOR SALE at Sherman House news stand at reasonable prices. G 143, Tribune office.

CHOICE PATTI TICKETS FOR TUESDAY, 24TH, and Friday, 27th, at Hotel Brevoort news stand.

FOR SALE—2 SEATS IN FIRST ROW PARQUET circle (center) for Thursday and Friday nights. T. J. CAVEY, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR FRIDAY (PATTI) NIGHT SEVEN CHOICE E. 19 to 25, main balcony, third row, centre, $5.50 or $35 for seven; two parquet circle, $14; one first row main balcony tonight, $5. Will deliver. J 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 REAR CENTER PARQUET SEATS for this evening; "Patti." Room 34, 88 Washington-st.

FRONT MAIN BALCONY TUESDAY AND FRIday; single $5; pair $9. Southern Hotel drug store.

FOR SALE—PATTI, "SONNAMBULA," FRIDAY night, two choice aisle seats; parquet circle; about middle; price $15. J 36, Tribune office.

FOUR CHOICE SEATS TOGETHER, FIRST SECtion, main balcony, Tuesday night, Patti; $18. D. W. COLE, 120 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PATTI SEATS—MAIN BALCONY, $4 each; other nights cheaper. HENRY SHANE, 154 La Salle-st.

OPERA SEATS—TWO CHOICE SEATS ON MAIN floor. Room 11 Wells-st. depot Chicago & Northwestern railway.

OPERA SEATS—57, 58, AND 59 A, MAIN BALcony, $3.50 seats, price $12; Tuesday evening. Address J 55, Tribune office.

OPERA TICKETS FOR TONIGHT; PARQUET circle and front of main balcony. Room 49, 159 La Salle-st.

PATTI—FOUR SEATS, TOGETHER, FRONT OF Section L (center), for Tuesday; will sell at cost; main balcony. G 144, Tribune office.

R 52 AND 53, PARQUET CIRCLE—FOR THE pair Tuesday night, $12; Friday night, $12. HENDERSON, 23 Market-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SEATS FOR THE "MESsiah" Christmas night. GEO. W. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PATTI SEATS. 154 La Salle-st.

4 CHOICEST PATTI PARQUET CIRCLE seats for tonight (Tuesday); $7 each or $25 for all. Call before noon. Room 306, 59 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,545. GEORGE PARRY.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

WANTED—A GRADUATED PHYSICIAN IN A specialist's office; situation permanent; state salary wanted and all particulars as to competency. G 129, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of diamonds and other jewelry away below value, either by single article or the whole stock; one 4-carat stone, very fine; one handsome gents' gold watch and chain. L. W. FELT, 315 Chicago-av.

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—PIANOS—
HARPS. LYON & HEALY. LYON & HEALY. LYON & HEALY. MUSIC.
—ORGANS—
FISCHER AND LESTER.
NEW ENGLAND AND PEASE.
LATEST DESIGNS.
CHOICEST WOODS.
GREATEST VARIETY.
STRONGEST GUARANTY.
MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
WAREROOMS: STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON and New Scale KIMBALL PIANOS
Made especially for the Holiday trade in ORIGINAL DESIGNS OF CASINGS in ALL THE FANCY WOODS.
BARGAINS.
A BABY GRAND PIANO USED AT CONCERTS FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

SQUARES	(second-hand)	$ 35 to $100.
UPRIGHTS	" "	$125 to $175.
ORGANS	" "	$ 10 to $ 25.

A STEINWAY PIANO, $125.
TIME PAYMENTS RECEIVED.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GEMS IN MAHOGANY, MAPLE, OAK, WALNUT, ETC.
These popular Pianos are indorsed by all that have used them and they are renowned for their
RICH, FULL TONE,
ELASTICITY OF ACTION
SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP.
PHENOMENAL DURABILITY.
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
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WEBER PIANOS—
HOLIDAY STOCK.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER MUSIC-HALL,
CORNER WABASH-AV. AND JACKSON-ST.

MASON & HAMLIN—
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DISCONTINUED STYLES and SECOND-HAND ORGANS, as good as new,
Will be offered at very low prices to close out before the end of the year.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN PATENT SCREW STRINGER.
"The greatest improvement in piano-building of the present age."—PROF. A. H. SAUTER and over 100 other experts.
149 Wabash-av., Chicago.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 223 STATE-ST. AND 224 WABASH-AV. CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS. New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world. GABLER PIANOS In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases. Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all. NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE—FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! To close out the few Stultz & Bauer upright pianos remaining that were slightly injured in the Exposition fire, we will dispose of them at second-hand prices. They have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished at the factory and are now in strictly first-class condition. As these are fancy cases, made expressly for exposition purposes, they make the choicest gifts. Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 1 Weber, 1 Hallet & Davis, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$175 EACH, ON EASY TERMS.
SEVEN-YEAR WARRANTEE GIVEN.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID,
Buys either of the following pianos:

3 New England upright pianos, $135, $150	$165
1 Steinway & Sons piano	150
1 Gabler upright piano	150
1 Chickering & Son piano	150
3 upright pianos, each $100, $125	140
5 square pianos, each, $25, $35, $45, $55, and	75

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE, HANDsome case, in fine condition, 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $175. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STECK PIANO—HANDSOME CASE, FINE tone, 7¼ octave, triple strung; $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 257 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

VOSE & SON PIANO—2 LARGE UPRIGHTS, nearly new, $135 and $195. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

KRANICH & BACH UPRIGHT PIANO FOR sale on easy payments. A few beautiful Uprights to rent, 3, 4, and 5. J. A. BRYANT, 267 Wabash, one flight.

WHY DISFIGURE YOUR PARLOR WITH A poor unknown make when you can buy a beautiful SCHOMACKER GOLD-STRING PIANO direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? Western Branch, second floor 215 State-st.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE CALL AND SEE the new stock of Steck and Harrington pianos just received; no advance in prices; sold on payments to suit. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

DECKER PIANO—TWO LARGE HANDsome uprights, nearly new; $200 and $235; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; $135. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; A GREAT bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 3 to 5.

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South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Front alcove and other rooms, with board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board; first-class accommodations.

436 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—HANDSOMELY furnished room with or without private bathroom; table superior; large grounds surrounding house.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, FURNISHINGS AND TABLE FIRST-CLASS.

1823 WABASH-AV., AT MRS. HUNTINGTON'S—Large extension room with board; front parlor after Jan. 1.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE and other rooms, with or without board.

2248 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ROOMS very handsomely furnished, single or en suite, with excellent table; moderate terms.

3242 GRAVES-PLACE—EXCELLENT BOARD and choice rooms in very desirable location; bath, furnace heat, and every convenience; first-class and reasonable; near Cottage Grove-av. cars.

AT THE "CREAMERIE," 386 STATE-ST.—21 regular meals, $3; lunch from 5c up on same ticket; pure Java coffee, 2c; steaks, chops, roasts, 5c; buckwheat cakes, 4c; ham and eggs, 12c; regular dinner, 15c; nine dishes, two desserts; no limit; new, neat, and clean. No place like it.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—A very pleasant suite of three front rooms, second floor, with board. References. Also first-class table board.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER DEsirable rooms with board; also table board; references.

251 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD AND steam heat; day board.

273 E. INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—DOUBLE AND single rooms; table board $3.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; billiard table.

292 HURON-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER ROOMS, with board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE room for two, $5 per week each, with good board; other rooms.

FRONT SUITE—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DEsired, with board or not; no others. J 94, Tribune.

West Side.

134 S. PEORIA-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD; two men; private family; home comforts.

630 ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER large and small rooms, with board, $5 to $6; nice neighborhood.

Hotels.

CHICAGO HOTEL, CLARK, NEAR MADISON—Clean and respectable; rooms in first floor, 50 cents. WM. H. CONDON.

PALACE HOTEL, 175 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark; elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A REfined home for the winter months, where social and home comforts may be obtained. G 117, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RANDALLINE—PATENT NUMBER 415,734; issued Nov. 26 this year; State, county, or city rights cheap; fire kindler, clean, handy, and 50 per cent cheaper and quicker acting than wood or other kindlings; kindles coal (hard or soft) direct without aid of wood or any other material; ignites with a match; can be made anywhere and by anybody; already being manufactured in various parts with great success; fortune for smart man; vide encomiums of press. Call and see it work at 182 State-st., Room 44, hours 9:30 to 1 and 2 to 5, and be convinced. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND OLDEST ESTablished bakery in Denver, Colo., doing a good business; best location in city; good reasons for selling. Write for particulars. ABEL & CO., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A STOCK OF CLOTHING and furnishing goods in established business and flourishing town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on account of retiring from business. Apply to F. GOLDBLUM, Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—TRADE OR TO RENT—LARGE boarding-house doing good business for last 22 years; three blocks from court-house; good reasons for going out of business. MRS. M. L. ALSOP, 302 East North-st., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GENTS' FURnishing stores in the city, located within one block of Court-House; stock will invoice about $2,000. Inquire of Crescent Shirt Co., 237 Monroe-st.

HAVE A FINE PLANT, BUT WANT A PARTY with $5,000 to $10,000 to engage in a very profitable business. G 153, Tribune office.

LARGE STEAM LAUNDRY DOING GOOD BUSIness for sale or trade. Address J 38, Tribune office.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE—$30,000 WILL buy half interest in 180 acres of the finest marble in America; five varieties; will sell only to party who thoroughly understands the business. Address G 158, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROCERY with room and barn, South Side. W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD POLISH DRUGGIST TO OPEN a drug store in our vicinity; one thousand Polish families. For particulars inquire of ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

$12,000—$10,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME, buys valuable business property and established cash business in best town in America of $8,000, netting $200 a month. Safe and sure investment. Call at once on ELY, HUXLEY & CO., 150 East Washington-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st.; gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, Residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune-teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. ROMONEY—BEST PALM AND PLANET reader in world; no fraud like clairvoyants and mediums; tell life from cradle to the grave; thorough satisfaction given or no charge; at Hotel Boyd, 2012 Wabash-av.

$99 CHALLENGE THAT YOU WILL FIND NO equal to Madam De London, the celebrated English trance clairvoyant; every hidden mystery revealed; helps all who are in trouble; never fails; gives advice on all points of interest, business transactions, love affairs, family troubles, stock speculations, lawsuits, absent friends, lottery numbers, lucky days; interprets dreams, locates diseases, hidden treasures, and stolen goods; restores lost affections, brings the separated together; makes speedy and happy marriages with the one you love by proper advice; tells if the one you love is true or false; gives lucky Roman Egyptian talismans to help all out of trouble; truth guaranteed; fee, $2 upwards. Talismans for luck. 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—LEGATEE OR NEXT of kin—Harrison Hodgson, late of Workington, Cumberland, England, who sailed in 1871 from Liverpool for Missouri, U. S. A., and went to Clarence, Shelby County, and afterwards to Springfield, Ill., is entitled, if living at the death of Catherine Thompson, spinster, late of Penrith, Cumberland, who died on the 5th of October, 1885, to a share of residue under her will; but, if he was then dead, his widow and children (if any) then living would be entitled to the share. At the time Harrison Hodgson left England he was married but had no issue; when he was last heard of he had two children. His wife's maiden name was Mary Shirvington. Neither the relatives of Hodgson or of his wife have heard from him or her since 1875. If he, his wife, or children, or any of them be living they are requested to communicate with and to send without delay a photograph of Harrison Hodgson for the purpose of identification to MESSRS. CANT & FAIRER, Penrith, Cumberland, England, Solicitors to the Trustees of the said will. November, 1889.

PERSONAL—WANTED ADDRESS OF W. A. Greene. M. SMITH, Quincy, Mich.

PERSONAL—IF ANYBODY KNOWS THE whereabouts of Adolf Ullman, formerly of Frankfort-on-Main. Please communicate with E. S. LEVI, 54 White-st., New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 245 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DRUNKENNESS CURED. Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS, MOVEMENT cure, vapor, sulphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths; office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; established 5 years. Rooms 14 to 18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 85 Van Buren-st.

GREAT MORTGAGE SALE. 564, 566, 568, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park—An immense stock of furniture, stoves, etc., sold regardless of value. Don't miss this sale. Easy payments. Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F, 3255 Calumet-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A FINELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED flat for sale very cheap; excellent location; cheap rent; $15; modern improvements. G 164, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A FINE ST. BERNARD DOG; fine pedigree; 9 months old. 32 North Center-av., third floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 THOROUGHBRED water spaniel pups and mother. Call at once. Must be sold. 402 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Prairie State National Bank of Chicago will take place at the office of the bank Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year. GEO. VAN ZANDT, Cashier.

LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

A TEMPORARY QUIET IN THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. Longenecker Taking a Vacation—In the Meantime His Assistants Know Nothing About the Cronin Jury's Statement to the Public—A. S. Trude Talks About the Jury-Bribing and Says Graham Is No "Squealer"—Culver Excused from Further Jury Service.

It is a long time since the State's Attorney's office has presented such a peaceful appearance as it did yesterday. Mr. Longenecker has gone away for a few days' vacation and of his assistants Ed Glennon was the only one to put in an appearance.

"What has been done with the statement prepared by the Cronin jurors?" Mr. Glennon was asked.

"I haven't seen it, and don't know anything about it."

"Why did the State's Attorney tell these people not to talk?"

"You must ask him. I really don't know anything about it, and until he comes home I guess there will not be anything done."

Mr. Glennon further said that he expected the State's Attorney would return in a day or so, but during his absence nobody around the office cared to hear a word, or, for that matter, think a word about Juror Culver or the Cronin case.

An inkling of the contents of the statement which has been prepared for publication, but is held in abeyance pending the return of Mr. Longenecker, was given by one of the jurors yesterday. It will include as far as possible every conversation had with the eccentric Evanstonian from the date of his being sworn in as a juror up to the time of the verdict being rendered in court. The general trend of the statement has been already made public: That on every possible occasion Mr. Culver was emphatic in his expressions of confidence in the innocence of the accused and equally strong in his denunciations of the prosecution, even before a word of testimony had been heard in the case.

From the first day of his association with his fellow-jurors Culver made himself persistently unpopular, and to this fact more than one of the eleven attribute his obstinacy at the finish. When the first nine men had been accepted the attempted jury-bribing was discovered, and two or three days' adjournment was the consequence. When the work of impaneling was resumed Judge McConnell cautioned the new men against speaking to those already secured about the jury-fixing business. In a general way this injunction was obeyed, but whispers of the jury-fixing business were exchanged in confidence, and the state of affairs became tacitly understood, although not openly mentioned. Culver's incessant harping, however, on religious topics made his company universally shunned by his fellows. In the daily procession between court and the hotel it was noticed that an officer was usually paired off with the man from Evanston. Consequently nobody ever indulged in a confidential chat with Culver, and it is a matter of doubt whether the information which the others possessed as to jury bribing ever reached his ears. It was prior to the discovery that the bailiff in charge of the jury shut down on the private interviews between Culver and his friends, and therefore any intimation of the outside disturbance could not well reach his ears except through his fellow-jurors.

Indirectly, however, Mr. Culver was apprised of the outside state of public feeling as to the Cronin jury even before the hearing of testimony had begun. The first time Mr. Bontecou heard the Evanston man holding forth his strange admixture of advocacy of religion and defense of murder, Mr. Bontecou's mind was filled with the revelations of the few days previous. As broadly as it was possible without giving offense he intimated his surprise at the strange opinions of his fellow-juror. But the reply to his covert allusion was such a Biblical head-splitter that he refrained from further argument. To another of the last three jurors, however, Mr. Bontecou did not hesitate to express his opinions as to Culver, and it was only after repeated pleadings by others who had longer acquaintance with the fanatic that Mr. Bontecou consented to withdraw his opinion.

THE INDICTED JURY FIXERS.

The probability of the statement of the eleven jurors being withheld till the indicted jury-fixers are brought to trial causes attention to be drawn to the latter event. The case is on the January calendar in Judge Anthony's court, but the chances are that a change of venue will be sought. Of all the Judges on the bench Judge Anthony is the last before whom the defendants in such a case would care to be tried. His oft-expressed opinions as to enormity of the offense and his old-fashioned notions as to the sanctity of the courts of law render him the most undesirable of Judges to them. It is probable, therefore, that the case will be taken before some other Judge. In that case it may go either to Judge Grinnell or Judge Baker.

As to the defense of the accused it is not definitely settled what counsel will have charge of the case. The number of "squeals" which have been made reduces the number of actual defendants to two or three. The line of defense to be adopted is said to be one which will attack the "squealers" and endeavor to fix the whole odium on their shoulders. It will be remembered that the first man to confess was a bailiff. His confession led up to the arrest of six people, and of the latter the subordinates have all confessed. It will be contended on behalf of the defendants who are implicated by these confessions that the first man to squeal was likewise the man to put up the whole job. In support of this theory it will be shown that after the Cronin inquest this man became afflicted with an ambition to serve on the County Board. As a means to this end it will be claimed that he approached friends of the Cronin murderers and offered to use his position to get a man on the jury in return for their influence in securing his nomination for a County Commissionership. It will be claimed further that not only did he concoct the entire scheme, but that he likewise laid plans so that he should be taken into the conspiracy at the eleventh hour, so as to share the plunder if possible, and also to save himself by an early confession as the last man who had been corrupted.

The grand jury yesterday returned a new indictment for conspiracy to bribe jurors against John E. Graham, A. L. Hanks, Fred W. Smith, Mark Saloman, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Thomas Kavanaugh, and Joseph Konen. It differs only in more careful and technical phraseology and ampler counts from the omnibus indictment returned by the special grand jury which first investigated the conspiracy. No capiases will be issued on the new indictment, the defendants being allowed to remain at liberty under their present bail. Only three witnesses were heard—Hanks, O'Donnell, and Mr. Alexander, one of the veniremen approached.

The four convicted prisoners—Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan, and Kunze—had fewer visitors yesterday than any day since the verdict was rendered. Lawyer Qualey paid a brief visit to Dan Coughlin, and in a subsequent talk with a TRIBUNE reporter he said there was not a word of truth in the statement that any of the prisoners were breaking down either physically or otherwise. O'Sullivan is suffering from chronic dyspepsia, which the close confinement and lack of exercise are said to have aggravated. Friends of the prisoners who have visited them in jail have approached Sheriff Matson, asking him to give the men a little more exercise. At present the men are allowed to walk in the north corridor about an hour and a half in the morning and as long in the afternoon. In the interval they are locked up in a narrow cell. The irksome confinement is said to be resented by the prisoners to such an extent that one of them declared that he would almost prefer to go to Joliet and have some good hard work than sit caged up in jail.

A rumor was started yesterday and made lively progress for a time that Martin Burke had shot himself. It had not even an excuse. Burke could not get a weapon if he wanted one, and would not use it if he had it, as he enjoys life and the three square meals it brings each day too much to voluntarily give it up.

JUDGE BAKER EXCUSES CULVER.

The Cronin Juror Escapes Further Service and Gets a Warrant for $178.

Judge Baker excused John Culver from jury service in his court yesterday. Promptly at 10 o'clock Culver appeared in the room and walked straight up to Judge Baker.

"I should like to be excused from jury service, your Honor," said Culver.

"Because you have served within the year?" asked Judge Baker, who recognized the noted Cronin juryman.

"I think that is good cause," answered Culver. "I have served three months."

"You are undoubtedly entitled to be excused," said the Judge, and the necessary direction was given to Clerk Trumbie.

Culver hurried out of the court-room and over to the Sheriff's office. Here he presented to Clerk Harper a certificate for fourteen days' jury service in the Cronin case, and said he had been told the Sheriff had the certificates for the rest of the ninety-six days.

"We haven't them," said Harper. "Haven't you drawn on the others or given an order for somebody else to draw on them?"

"I have given no order to anybody," said Culver stiffly. Mr. Harper turned him over to Chief Deputy Gleason, who took him to the County Board rooms, where all the missing vouchers except the last one for eight days were found. Mr. Culver pocketed a warrant on the Treasurer for $178 and withdrew.

TRUDE ON THE JURY BRIBING.

The Lawyer Says There Was a Trust—Graham Is No "Squealer."

Chicago *Evening Journal:* Lawyer A. S. Trude is of opinion the State has no case against his client, John Graham, for jury bribing.

"I haven't paid much attention to Graham's case," he said this noon to a *Journal* reporter, "and I don't think I shall appear for him."

"Who will?"

"I can't say. It hasn't been decided. There isn't much to it, anyway, so far as John Graham is concerned. He is connected with it in but an innocent way."

"How's that?"

"Just listen and I'll tell you," said Lawyer Trude, sliding from the arm of a chair into the seat and flecking a cigar ash from his vest front. "It was just this way. You see when the Cronin trial began it was, of course, seen to be a important case. The lives of five men were in jeopardy. Consequently a juror susceptible of purchase would be a valuable bit of negotiable commodity. Well, this fact was appreciated by the man who subsequently was the first to squeal. [Solomon was the first to squeal.] This man, scenting a fortune in the air, began at once the formation of a jury trust, of which he made himself President, Secretory, Treasurer, and Board of Directors. This trust was to get a man upon whom it could depend on the jury, and then open negotiations with a man who for same strange reason was supposed to have a vital interest in the whole affair and sell this trust juror to him for a big consideration. With this idea, the Pooh-Bah of the trust went to work," the lawyer continued, as he lit a fresh cigar from the sparks of his diamond breastpin. "Several men who were supposed to have intimate relations with the man who, as I said, was in some strange way thought to have a vital interest in the whole affair, were approached. With none was the envoy of the trust successful, and he went to John Graham, who was thought to be on intimate terms with this man. But they found that wouldn't work either. Just at this time the man with the long name was asked to take a fixed juror's job. He squealed to Page, and Page told Mills, and the whole thing was exposed. Immediately upon the first sound the Pooh-Bah squealed. He intended to do so from the first in case the existence of the trust should be discovered. And he did so, as you know, but, as usually the case with men who lie to save themselves from the penitentiary, he lied too much, as well be seen. Now you see John had nothing to do with the case."

JOHN NO SQUEALER.

"That will be disappointing to the State."

"Why?"

"Because the State relies on John to squeal."

"It does, does it? Well, it has hold of the wrong man. What John squeal? Well, I guess not. Why, John is so far from being a squealer that he won't eat pork."

"Ha! ha!" said the reporter.

"No, sir; John will not squeal. He hasn't anything to squeal about anyway."

"So you don't think there will be much trouble in getting John off?"

"Not a bit."

"The State has a fear that a strong effort will be made to pack the jury and that to prevent it fully three weeks will be required in getting suitable men."

The lawyer's eyes opened wide at the thought of a jury that was to try his clerk, John, being packed. "Nonsense!" he exclaimed. "I wouldn't require any such length of time. And as for packing the jury, why, say, John will consent to be tried without a jury."

"He will?"

"He will."

"Will he ask for a separate trial?"

"Separate trial? Well, I guess not. I don't see why he should. Most everybody else indicted has squealed except Kavanaugh."

"Then you really think he will consent to a trial without a jury?"

"Yes, there is no case against him. If the evidence were direct it wouldn't be strong enough to convict, but, as it is, why, it wouldn't hold a mouse."

"Have you positively decided not to appear for him?"

"Well, no. In fact, nothing definite has been decided upon. You see, before I went away last summer on my vacation I heard about this trust business, and I advised every one that I knew to keep clear of the case. My vacation was cut short, and when I came home and found that all this monkey business had been going on I was so disgusted that I just dropped the thing and haven't paid much attention to it since."

CARRIED OFF THE TAX RECEIPT BOOKS.

How the City Treasurer of West Superior, Wis., Outwitted His Adversaries.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The newly appointed City Treasurer, A. W. Stow, filed his bond this morning with the City Clerk. Soon afterwards it was discovered that the books of tax receipts were missing. Stow, accompanied by H. J. Campbell, President of the City Council, supposing that the books had been abstracted by some one interested in maintaining Sheriff Wyckstrom for Collector of county and State taxes, took the train for the court-house, first going to the County Treasurer's home to file a bond of $186,000 for the collection of county and State taxes. The County Treasurer refused to accept the bond, acting under the advice of County Attorney Greene. Stow and Campbell then visited the Treasurer's office, having information that the books were there. The clerk was absent and the vault open. They took the books, caught a switch engine, paid a round sum, and hurried to West Superior. Stow then received the taxes. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Stow and Campbell on a charge of larceny. The case was continued till the 28th. Stow, it is thought, will maintain possession and collect the taxes.

MISS DEAN'S PITTSBURG EXPERIENCE.

A Minneapolis Girl in Charge of the Police—Her Remarkable Story.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Jessie Dean, a pretty girl about 14 years old, is in charge of the police. Miss Dean says her father was in the employ of the City Government at Minneapolis; that he and his family had lived in Allegheny until about eight months ago, when they moved West. She said one Alex K. Bowman of Allegheny owed her father money, and when she decided to pay a visit to an aunt in Somerset her father provided a ticket as far as Pittsburg, and telegraphed to Bowman to give her $10 with which she could continue her journey. When she reached the city this morning Bowman was not on hand. A hack driver took her to the Albion Hotel, where she paid for a room. Lieut. Teeters, thinking that all was not straight, took the girl to the Central Police Station, where she was placed in care of the matron. With the matron she tonight went in search of friends in Allegheny, and tomorrow the police will supply her with transportation to Somerset.

New Illinois Corporations

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporattions:

The Auditorium company at Galesburg; to maintain a building for public entertainments; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, T. J. Hale, G. D. Crocker, and A. C. Higgins.

Gillette Mining company at Chicago; to operate gold and silver mines; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Charles E. Judson, E. F. Gillette, and S. A. Stevens.

Dearborn Street Warehouse and Manufacturing company at Chicago; to carry on a warehouse and manufacturing business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, M. P. Randell, J. P. Joplin, and George Howell.

Framat Publishing Company, at Chicago; to publish a weekly newspaper; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, C. A. Evald, C. W. Smith, P. A. Peterson, and others.

Suburban Newspaper Company, at Chicago; to publish newspapers, and to do a general printing business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, H. W. Grannis, Waite Bilven, and C. E. Bilven.

Union Tie and Timber Company, at Chicago; to buy and sell railway ties, etc.; capital stock $10,000; incorporators, A. E. Forrest, H. W. Blend, and F. T. Robinson.

The City Plumbing company of East St. Louis; to do a general plumbing business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, John McIntyre, F. M. Horner, and W. S. Kuhn.

The Brunson company at Chicago; to manufacture and sell "the Brunson holdback" and other wagon, carriage, and harness specialties; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, H. Brunson, Thomas Cogswell, and Margaret Brunson.

Weare-Fyffe Produce company at Chicago; to deal, buy, and sell general produce; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Russell Whitman, W. P. Sidley, and C. C. H. Fyffe.

Law Reporter Publishing Company at Chicago; to transact a general printing business and print a newspaper devoted to legal subjects; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, C. T. Palmer, Frank Ives, and Julius Schweizer.

Societa Umano Italiano di Baraglano, at Chicago; for pleasure; incorporators, J. J. Anderson, S. Gallo, and V. Spatolo.

Athenian Literary Society, at Ora Town, District No. 2, Jackson County; for mutual improvement and pleasure; incorporators, E. Russell, Joseph Callais, and David Russell.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla braces up the system, purifies and invigorates. Invalids need it.

FRIGHTENED BY A GHOST.

WEST MADISON STREET FURNISHES A SHORT-LIVED SENSATION.

A Newspaper Carrier Encounters a Ghost, Which, Having the Form of a Human Being, Melts Away Before His Eyes—Backed Up by Six Reporters He "Lays for" the Supernatural Shape and Discovers What Scared Him So Badly.

A ghost was hunted down and cornered on West Madison street early yesterday morning by a crowd of reporters. It was not one of the airy-fairy kind which pines away and leaves for its home right after it has been introduced to one or two people, but it was a robust and early-rising specter, giving general satisfaction to the students of psychology who came to beard it in its lair and satisting their abnormal craving to once in their lives see a real ghost.

It was nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning when the night police reporters for the various morning papers were preparing for a homeward trip. There were thirteen men in the room, and consequently a heavy and ominous pall pervaded the atmosphere, casting a dark shadow over their Christmas prospects. When the telephone bell rang the jingle sounded harsh and unmusical. This message flashed across the wire:

"One of our newspaper carriers has seen a ghost several times. Look into it."

The man who had received the message turned from the 'phone. His face was pale and his form trembled.

"Boys, I've got to interview a ghost," he gasped.

"We'll go with you," came in a whisper from between the clinched teeth of his reckless and determined companions. A party of six was made up. The carrier who had seen the ghost was questioned. He was a bright lad of 18 and told a hair-raising story. Last Monday while delivering papers with his buggy he came across a corpse in the street. It was a little after 4 o'clock and the streets were absolutely deserted. The shock this sight gave him quite unnerved him, but next morning he was at his work again. He again passed the spot on Leavitt street where the corpse had lain, but there was nothing there out of the ordinary. He turned the corner into Madison street and jumped from his buggy, as was his wont, and began zigzagging across the street delivering his papers, the horse following him. At No. 711 he was in the habit of throwing a paper into the hallway. At No. 709 there is a sewing-machine store, and as the youth came from across the street to throw his paper into the hallway he caught sight of a white-robed figure in the store next door. He paid no attention to it, but disposed of his paper. As he started to get into his buggy, which was now in front of the store, he heard the old-fashioned handle of the door rattle. He looked through the door window and saw a white figure, like a human being and yet unlike one. He saw it but a moment. It melted away, and all he could see was the bright glow of burning coal in a large stove near the middle of the store. With a palpitating heart the boy left the spot.

HE SEES IT AGAIN.

This second shock was almost too much for the carrier, but he kept on, and the next morning about 4:30 again approached the hallway, this time with much misgiving. No sooner had he delivered his paper than the specter again appeared. The door rattled as if a key was being turned, and the ghost vanished suddenly. With a loud scream the boy fled. A watchman stopped him. The boy took the watchman back with him, but the ghost did not show itself. The watchman was asked to be there next morning when the boy delivered his paper. He consented to stand across the street. He, too, saw the ghost. Nor were they the only ones who saw it. The horse, which could not be influenced by any hallucination, also caught a glimpse of the strange vision and with a loud snort dashed away from the spot.

This ghostly visitation continued every day until the reporters heard of it and determined to escort the youngster on his rounds.

"I'm glad there are lots of yer going," he said, when told of the arrangements. A carriage was secured and the reporters piled in, the vehicle following the carrier's buggy. At Leavitt street both stopped and all alighted. The boy was told to go ahead just as usual, and the reporters were to steal along in the shadow of the houses and surprise the ghost. Two policemen appeared just at this moment and stood across the street watching the strange actions of the reporters.

It was about 4:30 when the carrier's horse trotted up to No. 709 and stopped. A moment later the boy ran across the street and made a dive for the hallway of No. 711. He turned suddenly just as the reporters made a run forward, pointed his finger at the doorway of No. 709, and cried:

"There it is! See it! See it!" He was intensely excited. His hand trembled, and his eyes dilated. The curtains on the windows and door of the store were down almost all the way, but still the reporters could see the shadowy form of a human figure standing near the door. With an ear-piercing shriek the boy dashed across the street as fast as his legs could carry him. The reporters and the two policemen who had come up also ran. In a moment they returned, and the boy, gathering courage again by their presence, came back.

"It's the ghost of a woman," he said.

The scribes expressed their determination to wait and find out the pedigree of the ghost. They stood in front of the store peering through the windows to catch another glimpse of the specter. A human figure was seen to pass between the door and the stove. The door rattled, a white figure was again seen, and again melted away.

"It's the ghost of John Jay Christopher Benjamin Binns," said one.

"No, it's the ghost of a chance," said another.

"I guess not," said a third. "It's the ghost of McGinty drying its clothes."

"If you fellers don't get away from here I'll have you arrested," came in a rich baritone voice from the interior of the store.

"Boys, it's a male ghost," said a reporter in a tone of triumph at having discovered its sex.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

There was a rattle of the door, the white specter again appeared, the door opened, and it stood before reporters, policemen, and the carrier. It was at bay! The ghost had materialized!

The specter did not wear coat or vest. It was hatless and in its stocking feet. It was a short ghost with a long beard. As the frost-laden breeze skurried down Madison street it toyed with that beard as with a Union Jack at a masthead. The ghost's teeth chattered as it declared itself:

"I'm getting tired of being bothered every morning. If you don't keep away from here I'll have you arrested. What do you take me for?"

"A ghost!" cried the chorus.

"I ain't," replied the specter.

"Yes you are," cried the carrier. "Haven't you been getting up every morning and rattling the door?"

The specter looked pityingly on the argumentative boy and said in an injured tone of voice: "I get up at 4:30 every morning to let in the newspaper carriers when they come around."

"Didn't you shake that door yesterday at 4:15?" insisted the youngster.

A chilly blast from the west struck the specter with full force. It vanished, slamming the door behind it.

At a more seasonable hour it was again seen. It was Mr. S. Naden, the proprietor of the store.

"If I had known that I was taken for a ghost this morning I would have had some fun," he said. "I have been in the habit of getting up every morning just about the time that boy comes around. I unlock the front door to let the other carriers throw in the different papers my sons and I take. Of course, I'm in my nightshirt, and go back to bed. This morning I did it as usual, and saw the crowd run. I thought it was a drunken gathering, and went back to bed. When I heard voices I got up and listened. 'It's an idiot or some one walking in his sleep,' I heard somebody say. I saw a policeman outside and went out. Yes, I'm sorry I didn't know what was up or I should have had some fun." With that the "ghost" laughed heartily.

The Public Cannot Afford

to let the opportunity pass by and not take advantage of our closing-out sale in ladies' and gents' furs.

We have to vacate our premises next February and our stock of furs is still large. We are compelled to reduce the prices more in order to enjoy the sight of empty shelves. If you want a seal jacket, seal sacque of any length, capes, muffs, and boas, caps, gloves, robes, etc., we can suit you in price and quality and save you many dollars.

D. LELEWER, Furrier,

202 State street, corner Adams.

P. S.—We are selling our first-class stock of men's and boys' hats and children's fancy caps at any price to close them out.

"BLEEDING" KANSAS IS ON THE BOOM.

Unparalleled Prosperity of the State as a Whole.

"Kansas is on the eve of a wonderful boom. Her cities have had their boom. The effect has been in some respects harmful. Now there is to be a boom in farming lands." That is the prophecy of George Y. Johnson of Lawrence, Kas. Mr. Johnson has been prominently connected with the agricultural interests of Kansas for over twenty years. For many years he was at the head of the State Fair organization. As the representative of Eastern financial interests loaning money on Kansas real estate he has occasion to travel over all parts of the State and to look thoroughly into the condition of the farmers. "I have seen the ups and downs of Kansas. I think I have learned to judge something of what certain conditions of affairs indicate. To me everything points to the most prosperous era the farmers of Kansas have ever seen. Prosperous farmers, of course, means prosperity for everyone. One who has not seen it can have no idea of the great crops the Kansas farms have produced this year. Corn cribs and granaries were long ago filled to overflowing. The farmers are piling the ears of corn into great stacks. A year ago the corn crop of Kansas was 73,000,000 bushels; this year it is 276,000,000 bushels. The State has never known anything like it. The average yield will be from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Careful estimates place the wheat crop this year at 99,000,000, against 36,000,000 a year ago. Prices are low, to be sure, but a farmer with something to sell, even if he has to sell it at a low price, is a deal better off than the farmer who has nothing to sell whether the price is high or low. If prices of farm produce are low, so are the prices of the things the farmer has to buy. A hundred bushels of corn will buy as good an overcoat today as it would buy when the price of corn was twice what it is now. The present crop has not fairly started for market yet. The railroads are swamped. Along the line of the Atchison road alone there are 8,000 car-loads of Kansas corn waiting for the cars into which it is to be loaded.

"There is evidence everywhere of most unusual prosperity with the farmer. Two weeks ago today I happened to be in the Town of Salina. On that single day there were recorded there the discharge of chattel mortgages to the amount of $45,000. This could not be without good crops; but the people of Kansas are beginning to see that there is something beside good crops to account for it. Now, I was against the prohibition movement, but I have been forced to believe the evidence I see before my eyes. The $30,000,000 which it formerly took to pay for Kansas' liquor has gone a great way toward buying better clothes, better homes, and paying debts. Prohibition in Kansas is a success. The men who were its enemies are now among its strongest friends. It is no longer a matter of theories but of results, and there is no one who can look squarely at these results and compare them with conditions before the law was passed without declaring the law a success."

"The coming census will nowhere show such surprising results as in the South," said C. B. Russel of Chattanooga. "The development during the last ten years has been greater in the South than any Western boomer ever claimed for his town. Some State statistics have been compiled already which give a foretaste of what the census will show. The valuation of property in all the Southern States will show an increase of over 75 per cent. The actual wealth of the South will be found to have nearly doubled, while the State debts and the rate of taxation has decreased materially.

"The amount of railroad building which has been done in the South in the last ten years is surprising. One expects great stories of railroad building from the West, where a newly developed country had to be furnished with transportation facilities. But the rate of increase which the whole group of Southern States will show will crowd closely the Western States where railroad building has been the most active. In 1880 there were some 17,000 miles of railroads in the South. In ten years there have been built fully 20,000 miles of new road. The total of 37,000 miles shows an increase of over 125 per cent. What better indication of development could be asked for than that? And yet the development of the South has but commenced. I believe in the next ten years it is to be the section toward which capital and industry will tend. New regions in the West are about exhausted, and when immigration and capital have opened the last of the desirable new lands and they stop to look over the settled country to see what has been passed over they will find opportunities in the South as great as anything the Far West has ever offered."

The young man who sells periodicals at the Tremont House news-stand was yesterday startled by a demand for "Lone Pete; or, The Red Rider of Demon's Gulch," from a 12-year-old Apollo in a Fauntleroy suit. Tommy Russell had got in from the Far West, and one of the results of his trip is that the pleasures of being an English Lord have paled into insignificance beside the attractions that life as a cowboy or an Indian scout offers. Young Russell's Western friends have fitted him out with all the paraphernalia of a bad man in a dime novel. His Fauntleroy sash is covered up by a cartridge-belt. A huge bowie-knife dangles from one hip and an ivory-handled revolver from the other. "I'm going on the stage with these some night," said Tommy, "and hold up Dearest and make her shell out her small change. Don't you think it would make a hit?"

Mr. and Mrs. Henwood, Rapids City, S. D.; J. T. R. McKay, Cleveland; George W. Emery, Boston; George F. Cooke, U. S. A.; Dr. E. W. Lee, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bartholomea, Grand Forks, Dak.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wright, Toledo, O.; James McNaughton, Iron Mountain, Mich.; C. S. Edwards, Mayville, N. D., are at the Grand Pacific.

Sam W. Small, Atlanta, Ga.; George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Kas.; J. S. Morris, Williamsburg; H. J. Rice, S. W. Hazler, Huron, S. D.; H. J. Liebernard, Minneapolis, are at the Sherman.

E. H. Fowle, Ishpeming; J. M. Scott, St. Louis; George B. Shaw, Eau Claire; T. W. Good and wife, London, England; John Humphrey, Mansfield, O.; C. M. East, Fremont, Neb.; J. A. Ewing, Leadville, Colo.; S. P. Land, Kansas City, are at the Tremont.

John A. Dodds, Omaha; R. C. Ferguson, Vancouver, B. C.; Thomas Gaunt and wife, Brooklyn; M. Bounds, Portland, Ore.; L. L. Skinner, Deadwood; E. M. Dickey and wife, Dubuque, are at the Palmer.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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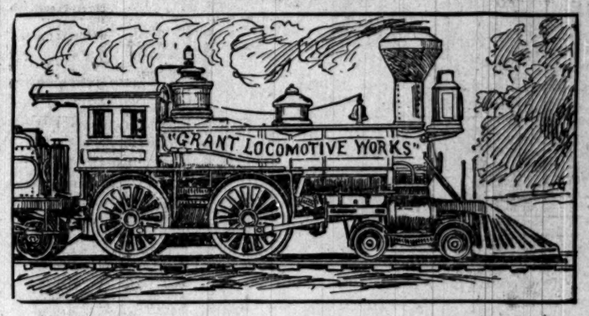
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TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths.

ALSO ON 1st FLOOR.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

CLOSING SALE OF Christmas Slippers, Rubbers, Wool Boots, &c. And a fine line of JOBBERS' SAMPLES.

Thursday, Dec. 26, 9:30 a. m., **Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.**

Closing Sale of OVERCOATS, PEA JACKETS, LEATHER JACKETS.

IN BASEMENT, **Crockery and Glassware.**

Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m., Our LAST FRIDAY SALE this season of **Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots,** Including a quantity of HARDWARE and CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Book War!

Come to us for the Books advertised in the Daily Papers by the Dry Goods houses and save money.

Cut out their advertisements, bring them with you, and every book will be sold at a lower price. Our Bookstore is still the place for you to get your Books.

Open evenings until Christmas.

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Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from here west to Boston each, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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Part Two.	Tribune Supplemental Sheet.	Pages 9 and 10.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889—TEN PAGES.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1892.

REASONS WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN NEW YORK.

Her Inability to Handle Her Passenger Traffic—Morningside Park Once the Goat's Paradise—A Lack of Local Pride—The Spirit in Which Her Millionaires Make Contributions—A Boston View of the Situation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—[Special Correspondence Boston Herald.]—Where is the World's Fair to be held?

This question seems to be uppermost just at present in the mind of the metropolis. There is no doubt of the earnestness of at least a portion of the city in the big project; but the visitor, nevertheless, is forcibly impressed with the belief that Gotham is endeavoring to compass something utterly beyond her capabilities. Within the last two weeks a feeling akin to this has been developed among a large circle of her own residents. These are backed by the *Evening Post* and the *Tribune*, which have been pouring a Niagara of cold water upon the whole scheme, but so far without quenching the fire of enthusiasm that burns brightly in the imagination of the chief spirits of the enterprise.

It is certain sure that New York intends to make a big bid for the Fair, and her sustaining argument will be the liberal guarantee fund that has already been subscribed. While the contributions have not been characterized by an irresistible tide of spontaniety, yet by constant drumming and persistent hammering by the newspapers a fund representing a trifle over $5,000,000 has been put up. It seemed like drawing ulcerated teeth for the 200 millionaires in this city to draw their purses, and not until they were partly assured that the Fair would probably pay its running expenses did they show the least desire to help it along.

The writer has examined the site selected by the commission appointed to determine where the buildings could be put up to the best advantage, and it is no more suited to the purpose than is Crawford's notch in the White Mountains. It would be impossible to group the structures with any semblance of harmony or imposing effect, such as characterized the Centennial Exposition, or the one recently held in Paris. Visitors to an affair of this kind expect to find all that is worth seeing within certain limits. They have no surplus energy to expend in tramping over a wide range of territory in search of the various departments. If New York secures the prize this inconvenience will be inevitable.

The question of an appropriate site, however, is one of the least objections to having the Exhibition here. Paramount to this is the matter of transporting the people who will wish to patronize the show. Now it is readily admitted by every New-Yorker, and especially by those who are compelled to reach their homes by means of the elevated roads, that these lines of travel are in no wise able to answer the requisitions now being made upon them by the ordinary demands of the people. Come to add a million or two passengers to the already crowded cars, and the result comes within the imagination of the poorest intellect. The writer was one of the 30,000 persons who attended the Yale-Princeton football game on the Berkely Oval last Thanksgiving-Day. Trains were run at short intervals on the Sixth avenue line, and every car was packed to its utmost capacity. People were literally hanging on by their eyebrows. When the trains reached the terminus at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street there was a scene of confusion that beggars description. The arrivals overtaxed the facilities of the road, and as a consequence the cars were strung along more than a quarter of a mile down the tracks. A number of the more daring passengers disembarked upon the ironwork and slowly picked their way to the station. In addition to this no additional arrangements had been made to supply tickets at the office of the Northern road, which is a continuation of the Sixth avenue line. There were at least 3,000 people huddled upon the narrow platform or jammed into the stuffy little depot clamoring for transportation. The whole affair seemed very much like an outrageous disregard, on the part of the officials of the Northern road, of the welfare and accommodation of its patrons. Gentlemen who were accompanied by ladies were compelled to give up all hope of witnessing the game, and with disgust went back to their homes breathing the direst imprecations upon the heads of the road managers. A few of the trains were switched off to the opposite tracks of the Sixth avenue line, which resulted in starting a howling, crushing stream of humanity into the doors of the depot opposite to those already choked up. Ladies were ruthlessly hustled about, and their outer garments and headwear disarranged and their feet trampled upon by the mob-like scramble for the ticket-office. And all this confusion because of a football game. What would be the result if the patronage of the roads was four times greater than it was Thanksgiving-Day, as it probably would be in the event of an International Exhibition? No more convincing argument against New York's claims could be presented than the one just cited.

Glance for a moment at the condition the road finds itself in during any business day of the week. Between the hours of 6 in the morning and 8 in the evening every train is crowded to its utmost limit. By the time the Ninety-third street station is reached, going down-town, not only is every seat occupied but every available inch of standing space is also taken. Ladies and gentlemen are packed into the narrow aisles like the meat of a sausage. They are jostled and hustled about in the most unceremonious manner by passengers leaving the cars. They maintain their equilibrium with difficulty when the train stops and starts. Frantic efforts are made to sustain themselves by the few straps which dangle from a thin rod overhead. Matinée afternoons the rush is still greater, if possible. The up-town trains between 5 and 7 are literally choked with humanity. Passengers are frequently compelled to stand from the time they enter the cars until they disembark. There is a terrible disaster overhanging this road, and when it does come the populace will awaken to the fact that some improvement in the present methods of transportation is imperative. New York, as a general thing, is easy going, and she seldom moves except when compelled to. If these are the conditions the metropolis faces at a time when no outside demand is made upon her passenger traffic lines, where will she be with half a million strangers within her gates? Is it proper for a city which is incapable of handling her own people to hold forth an attraction that will add fourfold to her embarrassment?

The site selected for the Fair buildings, or at least a part of them, is known as Morningside Park. It is least like a park of any plot of ground *on the face of the earth* designated by that title. It lies to the west of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad and extends from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. It is no more nor no less than a great bowlder of blue rock. It has the appearance of at one time serving as a goats' paradise, and probably did during the days of the squatters' reign in this section. In many places the jagged peaks rise from ten to twenty feet above the sparse covering of dirt in the valley. The only attempt to improve the contour of nature's face is a badly constructed wall that runs up over the brow of the eminence for about half a mile. A broad, irregular stairway has been cut into the adamantine foundation at the southern extremity of this wall. Time and neglect have destroyed what little original beauty it boasted. The city has a brigade of dirt shovelers at work trying to add to the attractiveness of the surroundings, but, as they owe their humble positions to some political boss, they accomplish little or nothing.

If this is the best location New York can offer for the World's Fair what were the others like? The metropolis is capable of going to great lengths in making herself ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the country, but this last attempt caps the climax. Add to the other disadvantages the fact that it is *five miles from any surface railroad station*, and what more could be said? New York is unfortunate in her geographical outlines. She is long and slim. This necessitates a greater use of steam and horse cars than is required in any other city in the United States. She has only a small tract that is free from mortar and brick, and is, consequently, unfitted to handle the enterprise she is bidding for.

While at a distance it may appear that the city is almost unanimously in favor of the Fair, yet the fact remains that the display of public interest is of the slimest kind. While New York is the first city in the country, yet she is the *least American of all her sisters*. She does not partake of that spirit of nationalism characteristic of other great centers of population. Her soul is bound all around with a narrow strip of paper commercially known as a "tape." A falling off of two points in Atchison would create more interest here than a report that she was going to have the World's Exposition. The average business-man here knows little of that element of human nature called sentimentality. When he gives of his horde it is done more to escape the importunities of the solicitors of funds than in the hope of sharing in the pleasures which accrue therefrom. Taken all in all, the Fair should not be held here under any circumstances.

NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. T. B. Walker of Minneapolis Issues a Circular in Its Favor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. T. B. Walker, prominent as one of the organizers of the national non-partisan movement of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a member of the National Committee, has just prepared an address on the recent Chicago convention which is to be given the widest circulation.

The writer makes extended reference to the advent of politics into the organization, as she claims. Woman suffrage, she says, has been made to appear to be one of the necessities of the temperance cause and it has been made an adjunct of the union to the great detriment of both temperance and suffrage.

A reference to the stormy scenes of the convention is as follows: "A convention of Christian women has reached nearly to the level of an ordinary ward caucus when one of its members can not speak her honest sentiments and beliefs, couched in proper and respectful language, without being met by a chorus of hisses and jeers."

POWDERLY'S PROSECUTOR WAXES WARM.

Edward Callaghan Sends Impertinent Telegrams to Judges Archbald and Hand.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 25.—Edward Callaghan of Scottdale, who charges T. V. Powderly with conspiracy, was heard from today. Judge Archbald was today interrupted while considering an important case by a messenger boy who presented the following telegram:

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Dec. 23.—Judge Archbald, Scranton, Pa.: Why should you impede Officer Washabaugh in the discharge of his sworn duty? Answer to Pittsburg, Pa.

EDWARD CALLAGHAN.

Mr. Callaghan sent another telegram of like purport to Justice Hand, who was formerly a Judge of the Lackawanna courts, but who resigned two years ago to accept an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State. Justice Hand turned this last dispatch over to Judge Archbald. Judge Archbald informed a reporter this afternoon that he would take no notice of what he designated as impertinent and ridiculous communications.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DETROIT FIRE.

Nellie Thatcher Expires from Loss of Blood—The Coroner's Inquest.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The sufferings of little Nellie Thatcher, one of the worst burned of the Tilden School victims, were ended at 12:30 this afternoon. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning a blood vessel in the lower side of her right arm above the elbow burst, and the poor girl nearly bled to death before the flow could be stopped. The burn was so deep that it had weakened one of the larger blood vessels to such an extent that a slight movement of her arm caused a rupture. She had eaten hardly anything since the accident, not being able to keep much on her stomach, and this great loss of the vital fluid, taken in connection with her generally debilitated condition, removed the last slender hope of her recovery.

The Coroner's jury in the case simply returned a formal verdict reciting the facts, and neither blaming nor exculpating anybody.

SOUTH DAKOTA SUFFERERS ALL RIGHT.

Gov. Mellette Expresses Himself on the Resolutions Adopted at Watertown.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Mellette today expressed his views apropos to the resolutions adopted at the recent Watertown convention, which stated that no attempt at concealment of the destitution among the people of the State was wise. He said the district where there is suffering and want is confined to a small area of the State, comparatively, and the balance—fully 80 per cent of the State—is in easy circumstances and could help the rest in a measure with what aid was coming in from outside. The Northwestern railway alone has contributed over $40,000 already in freights to the sufferers, and is still continuing its half and free rates on coal and supplies where the necessity for them is shown. The Governor adds that corporations may have no souls, but Messrs. Hallenbeck and Hughitt have shown that they have.

An Iron-Ore Convention.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A move has been started among prominent iron men in the Lake Superior country towards calling an iron-ore convention for the purpose of influencing legislation favorable to the mining interests of this district. Several prominent Republican manufacturers in the East have commenced an agitation looking to the placing of iron-ore on the free list. In this section both Democrats and Republicans favor the retention of the iron-ore duty. The plan is to call a convention of delegates from all the Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota towns interested in the mining of iron-ore, which would take in about seventy-five towns.

Secretary Wines' Return.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Secretary Wines of the State Board of Charities returned from Washington, D. C., today, where he has been for the last three weeks in the Census Office preparing an inquiry into the present state of pauperism and crime in the United States for the eleventh census. Mr. Wines has been requested by Gov. Fifer to act as Secretary of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly to inquire into the prison systems employed in other States, to report to the next General Assembly.

Coal Miners Return to Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—A majority of the coal miners in the Monongahela Valley resumed operations today at the one-half cent per bushel advance in the mining rate demanded by the miners. A few mines are still idle, but all will be in operation in ten days. The resumption will give employment to nearly 5,000 men who have been on a strike for two months.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Robert Thresher and Fred Williams, brothers-in-law, quarreled in Ashboro, a mining village a few miles south of Brazil, today and Thresher shot Williams through the heart, killing him. The shooting is considered justifiable. Thresher is still at large.

Cashier Cooley of Sioux Falls Missing.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—W. L. Cooley, cashier of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad in this city, is missing. His books are in bad shape. Cooley had always borne an excellent reputation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's HAIR BALSAM renews growth and color. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the weak.

A cough or sore throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

That distressing disease, the piles, is speedily relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

POINTERS FOR CHICAGO.

E. T. JEFFERY REPORTS ON THE GREAT FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Our Special Commissioner to Paris Concludes That Though They Do Things Well in France We Can Do Even Better Here in 1892—He Gives a Complete Sketch of the Inception and Organization of the Exhibition and Points Several Morals.

A neat volume of seventy-two pages supplemented by numerous charts and maps contains the report made last Saturday to the World's Fair Executive Committee by its Commissioner to Paris, E. T. Jeffery. Every line shows the keen intellect of the trained observer and the language is clear and concise. The division of the subject matter into chapters is made with excellent judgment, and they will be mentioned separately, changing the succession slightly, however.

Conclusions—Chap. xiv., the last, contains Mr. Jeffery's conclusions and is therefore of most interest to the public. The closing paragraph may be quoted as an epitome of its tenor:

"Let the achievement of France in 1889 stimulate us to a similar though greater undertaking. If it be urged that the time at our command is rather limited for its full accomplishment and complete presentment let us cast these doubts aside and unhesitatingly believe that with our intense energy, our unbounded patriotism, our enthusiastic enterprise, our keen inventive genius, our vigorous industries, our unrivaled mechanical skill, our incomparable material resources, and our financial strength we can push to a satisfactory completion 'The World's Exposition of 1892.'"

Observations—To provide in advance for all the exigencies likely to arise in connection with an exposition of this magnitude were impossible. Those who planned and conducted it worked to some extent in the dark. What were the results by which we may hope to profit? The attendance was much larger than the most sanguine anticipated and the attractions were far beyond the most vivid conceptions of the visitors. Generally the provisions made for the circulation, sanitation, refreshment, and entertainment of visitors were sufficient, or nearly so, but when the attendance was large these were inadequate, and on "fête days" and other festal occasions their entire insufficiency was the cause of much discomfort and the source of much unfavorable comment. There was a lack of accommodations for the poorer classes. The price of refreshments was fixed by the administration. Transportation facilities outside the grounds were inadequate. The space assigned to the display of agricultural and food products was not only contracted but inconvenient. There was a singular neglect to organize an active and well equipped bureau of information for visitors. French railways experienced an increase of $12,000,000 in their earnings over the same period of the preceding year. Tradesmen were benefited beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Hotel rates advanced from 40 to 60 per cent and the prices of nearly all articles ruled higher.

INCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION.

Historical—The inception of the Paris Exposition was about five years ago, but the subject was apparently held in abeyance until 1886, when the required legislation was entered upon.

Legislation—In 1886 the agreement between the Government, the City of Paris, and a Guarantee Association was ratified. The State contributed 17,000,000 francs. A provision was made in the budget of 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and the years following, all disbursements and collections to be made by agents of the treasury. Detailed reports of receipts and expenditures were to be made to the President. The organization of the departments of the exposition were as follows: A special service was created at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Minister was appointed Commissioner General, with three managers under his orders, the law reciting the powers and duties of this council. The managers were severally Directors-General of the works, operation, and finances. Forty-three members of a consulting Commission of Control and Finance were appointed by the President. The exposition grounds were made a customs warehouse, and all articles intended for exhibit were shipped direct to the grounds without customs examination.

Financial Plan—Contributions were made as follows:

By the National Government	$3,400,000
By the City of Paris	1,600,000
By the Guarantee Association	3,600,000
Total	$8,600,000

The national and city contributions were to be exhausted before using those made by the Guarantee Association. In the event that the Exposition receipts, added to the $5,000,000 provided by the Nation and the city, exceeded the expenses of every kind such excess was to be considered a profit, and to be divided pro rata between the Nation, the city, and the Guarantee Association. If, from unforeseen causes, the total expenses of the Exposition exceeded $8,600,000 such excess was to be borne by the Nation, which, in that case, reserved the right to all receipts in excess of $3,600,000 until recouped for the additional advance made. The plan was afterwards so modified that 1,200,000 bonds of $5 each having twenty-five coupon tickets of admission attached were issued through the Crédit Foncier. Within a few hours the whole loan was placed and $6,000,000 became available. Applications for these bonds was from seven to ten times greater in amount than the number to be issued. They are non-interest bearing and mature in 1964.

Official Organization—The commission of forty-three was divided into three sub-commissions, corresponding to the three divisions of the service. Ten other commissions of the grand council were organized.

Classification of Exhibits, Their Admission, and Installation—The classification adopted was based upon that of the exposition of 1867. The exhibits were divided into nine groups. The first comprised works of art and the remainder were based on the three prime necessities of man—shelter, clothing, and food—and the more or less artificial wants produced by civilization. These nine groups were subdivided into classes, which became eighty-seven in number. Eighty-four committees of admission were organized, with a similar number of committees of installation. To the latter class of committees fell the duty of allotting space and all minor affairs of exhibiters.

BUILDINGS, EXHIBITS, ETC.

Buildings—French architects were invited to submit competing designs for the general arrangement of buildings and grounds. Only eighteen days were allowed, but 107 designs were presented. All became the property of the Government, and from the suggestions thus contained the final plans were prepared by architects and engineers selected by the Minister. One year was employed by the various engineering and architectural bureaus in preparing plans, specifications, and estimates. Contracts were let by public tender from time to time. The Paris Exposition marks an era in construction, and an important advance in architecture was there made. The prominent use of iron for decorative effect as well as in construction is there apparent. The actual cost of the three main buildings on the Champ de Mars, exclusive of salaries to architects and draughtsmen, was $3,957,714.

French and Colonial Exhibits—An elaborate plan was devised for securing a large and characteristic display of domestic arts, products, manufactures, and resources generally. All legitimate powers and proper influences were used by the Government and by prominent citizens to have the French exhibit the distinguishing feature of the enterprise. The sum of $117,000 was appropriated and a special Government agent sent to the various colonies and possessions to assist the committees and officials in bringing about a complete colonial exhibition. The result exceeded all expectations.

Foreign Exhibits—French representatives at the different Capitals throughout the world notified the Governments to which they were accredited that a Universal Exposition would open in Paris May 5, 1889, and that the French Government was much interested in having all nations participate in the enterprise. About fifty countries in all were represented at the Exposition either officially, as in the case of the United States, or semi-officially by suitable committees formed for the occasion and recognized by the French administration. In some cases these committees received financial aid from their Governments. Each foreign commission was requested to send a delegate who would have charge of all questions relating to his countrymen, especially those questions concerning the apportionment of the total space allotted to the foreign countries and the method of decoration and installation of each foreign section.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation—There were twenty-three entrances to the Exposition, reached by the following means of transportation: A railway of standard gauge terminating at the Champ de Mars on the banks of the Seine, and a branch of the Belt railway which encircles Paris, trains being run from ten to thirty minutes apart to and from the Exposition grounds; six lines of omnibuses running to some of the entrances; five lines of street cars in various directions from several entrances, besides other lines of omnibuses and street cars passing within easy walking distance; the passenger steamers, 106 in number, plying on the River Seine; the public cabs, said to number about 14,000, which were extensively used; sundry carryalls and excursion wagons especially authorized to run during the Exposition between its gates and various parts of the city.

It was estimated that the combined carrying capacity of public conveyances was 173,750 passengers daily, but it proved entirely inadequate. The surging crowds which emerged at nightfall and after the evening festivities were utterly unable to secure transportation. Many waited and struggled for an hour at a time, and others made their way home on foot. Carriages and public conveyances were occasionally blocked near the principal entrances and on some of the bridges in the vicinity. On festal occasions the crowds which tried to make their way in different directions, both within the grounds and near the entrances, came to an absolute standstill for several minutes at a time, until the gorged thoroughfares were cleared.

In order to put into place the heavier and most bulky exhibits tracks of standard gauge, connected by a curve with the branch of the Belt railway referred to, were laid, and a switching-yard was established. From this, and connected by means of a series of turn-tables, numerous spurs and branches were laid in the principal buildings, and on these tracks the loaded railway cars were delivered as near the final location of the contained exhibit as practicable. Cranes were used in unloading so far as possible, and wherever the unloaded articles had to be moved further it was accomplished upon temporary tracks of two feet gauge, which were laid and subsequently taken up by the Decauville railway company.

The Decauville railway was about two miles long, of two feet gauge, and afforded the chief means of passenger transportation between Machinery Hall and other places on the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. Its trains were run from five to ten minutes apart, and on days of large attendance they were insufficient to move the crowds which pressed forward for passage. Instances were noted in which passengers were kept waiting twenty-five minutes, packed in a dense mass at the station, until by successive trains the pressure was relieved. It is said to have carried upwards of 6,000,000 passengers, but it would have been more efficient if it had been planned and built in a substantial manner as a belt railway, making the entire circuit of the grounds. This was proposed but not carried out, for guided by the experience of 1878 about 14,000,000 visitors were anticipated, while in point of fact nearly twice that number were secured.

Thirty-third World's Fair Installment.

The thirty-third official installment of actual subscriptions to the Chicago World's Exposition of 1892 foots up to $41,690, as follows: Architects, 82 subscribers, $17,610; Bohemian Auxiliary, 136, $10,870; harness and saddlery, 26, $5,690; 18 employés of A. Ortmayer & Son, $460; 12 music employés, $120; 16 employés of W. M. Madden & Co., $550; 16 employés McCoy's Hotel, $260; James Leonard, $100; 30 employés of McFarlan & Gibson, $810; 5 employés, $70; 29 employés of Charles Morris Fireworks company, $390; 4 employés of Morrison, Plummer & Co., $100; 19 employés of Thornbush & Glessner, $440; furniture (additional subscriptions), 40, $3,360; 10 employés of Chicago Parlor Suit company, $530; 7 commercial travelers (additional), $140; 9 employés of John A. McGill, $520; Victor Lassagne, $10.

The total of the thirty-two installments previously published is $3,207,040, making for thirty-three installments a total of $3,248,730.

LIABILITIES OF THE KINGSTON FIRMS.

About $2,000,000 the Aggregate Amount—Figuring Up the Total Assets.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The liabilities of J. B. Sheffield & Son, the Saugerties Blank Book company, and J. Q. Preble & Co. consist largely of promissory notes and acceptances held by banks. While the total liabilities are estimated at $2,000,000, the liabilities of each company cannot be stated accurately. The assets of Sheffield & Son consist of mill property at Saugerties, estimated at $500,000 (which is mortgaged for $363,000), of which $263,000 is represented in the mortgage bonds held by the Sheffield family and $50,000 by a mortgage on that part of the property rented to the Barclay Fiber company; stock manufactured and unmanufactured worth between $300,000 and $400,000, and machinery, etc., valued at $200,000, besides accounts with customers. The assets of the Saugerties Blank Book company are, finished and unfinished stock, about $300,000, and machinery, etc., valued at about $100,000.

BROWNE WILL NOT RETURN TO CONGRESS.

The Member for the Sixth Indiana District Positively Declines a Renomination.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Congressman Tom Browne will serve out his seventh term for the Sixth District and quit. His letter of declination for renomination is printed this evening. His letter bears date Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, and in substance says that at the close of the session two years ago he found his condition such that he believed it a duty to retire from Congress and look to a restoration to health, but friends induced him not to do so in anticipation of recuperation in advance of another campaign when it might be important that he should be returned. So it was decided to await conditions at this time. For some time, he says, his health has slowly improved, but he still finds himself unable to assume his share of the responsibilities of Congress, and realizes that the people may reasonably demand a Representative who can.

Sir John Macdonald Hastening Canadian Annexation.

Montreal *Herald:* Once or twice lately Sir John Macdonald has been reported as prophesying great calamities on any change of Canada's international status or general fiscal policy. In the report of his speech at Kingston Wednesday last we see that he is quoted as saying: "Ruin and misfortune will follow a severance from Great Britain. No party could ever be formed in Canada either to go it alone or annex to another." There is something painfully childish in this remark vouching for the future, and something humiliating, and, we might add, ungenerous to Canadians. If it was his desire to ingratiate himself or Canada with Englishmen he took the wrong course. Englishmen value men, not babies; men of some independence and manliness of character, not people parading an alleged helplessness and declaring their inability to avoid ruin if deprived of the services of their mother or nurse. The advisability of separating from Great Britain is one thing; the ability to manage our own affairs without the assistance of English statesmen is another. To tell the world that Canadians are such a poor, helpless set of imbeciles that if deprived of the protecting wing of Downing street they must be ruined is an unwarrantable slur upon the people of this country. A good many people will be tempted to ask, Why and how is this "ruin and misfortune" that Sir John spoke of to come about? In what particular instance, they may ask, has Canada derived any material benefit from her "home" connection? Was it by the Alabama treaty and the surrender of the Fenian claims, or the abandonment of a portion of British Columbia, or is it in the protection given to Canadian vessels in Behring Sea? What poor stuff is it that Canadians are made of that 5,000,000 of them, with one of the finest countries in the world, cannot live, unless tacked on to a European kingdom [little island]? When the United States declared its independence its people were mere primitive settlers in comparison with what the Canadians of today are. The young men of Canada must be pleased at the estimate formed of them. "Ruin and misfortune would follow annexation," he said. Why did not ruin and misfortune come upon the United States? If ruin must follow upon the Canadian Provinces becoming States in the Union, then ruin must overtake the whole of the Republic. Was there ever such nonsense talked? We do not desire to disturb Canada's nationality, but if Sir John's plea is the only one against it it would stand a very poor chance of surviving. And why do Canadians annex themselves by hundreds of thousands? The answer is that with the present policy of the Government they can do better in the "States," and the general opinion is that if the present policy is continued *the whole country will be in the United States before many years are over.* But while this may be avoided the silliness of Sir John's remark is another piece of evidence that he is living in a former generation; in his youth, with nothing left but his selfishness.

A Southern Paper Wants Lincoln in 1892.

The Toledo *Blade*, the ablest and most candid newspaper in Ohio, favors Mr. Lincoln for 1892. "Our Bob" would make a "hip, hip, hurrah," regular "star and stripe" canvass, with more vim, vigor, and enthusiasm than almost any other man; but the trouble is Lincoln doesn't seem to be ambitious, and in 1884 and 1888, when his name was prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate, he would not turn over his hand to get a single delegate. Missouri and Massachusetts showed a disposition to send Lincoln delegates to Chicago in '88, but Lincoln himself embarrassed their efforts by coming out boldly for Judge Gresham.

It is said that having seen both his father and Gen. Garfield assassinated while in the White House, the Chief Magistracy of the nation has only the saddest memories for our gentle, kindly, and accomplished Ambassador to Great Britain. But if the Toledo *Blade* should stir the big heart of our country for Robert Todd Lincoln he would respond to the call of the people. The editor of this paper was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1884 and 1888, and while on both occasions there was a strong tendency towards Lincoln, yet it was not organized, and was neutralized by "Lincoln's" own stand for Arthur in 1884 and for Gresham in 1888. With his campaign organized and well handled, Lincoln would be a formidable candidate.—*Atlanta (Ga.) News.*

Holiday Rates.

The Michigan Central, the "Niagara Falls Route," will sell round trip holiday tickets at reduced rates to all local points on its lines and to all points on the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, and to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of and including Toronto. These tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1889, and Jan. 1, 1890, good to return not later than Jan. 6, 1890.

Chicago passenger and ticket office, No. 67 Clark street, corner of Randolph. Depot foot of Lake street.

HER ATTORNEYS' CHARGES

MRS. WELLS' ACTION AGAINST HER LAWYERS IN A DIVORCE CASE.

She Says the Fees Were Exorbitant and Asks That Gus Van Buren and His Partner Be Required to Pay Her Some Money—Hugo Zieman Discovers That There Was a Flaw in the Decree of Separation from His Wife.

An order was entered by Judge Tuley requiring Augustus Van Buren and his law partner, William B. Moak, to show cause why they should not turn over to Mrs. Cherrill H. Wells $327. Mrs. Wells, a daughter of J. W. Hedenberg, procured a divorce from George E. Wells of the Crane Elevator company. A decree was given against Wells for $1,000 a year alimony. Van Buren, being Mrs. Wells' lawyer, the money was paid to him. Mrs. Wells says Van Buren retained $327 on an exorbitant charge for fees and $200 which Wells gave him for the support of the three children, who were given to Mrs. Wells. The lawyers filed an itemized statement, which showed a charge of $700 for obtaining a default divorce, filing a creditor's bill, and for money advanced. One charge was $100 for a retainer, but Mrs. Wells showed a receipt from Van Buren for $20 for a retainer. Judge Tuley said the lawyers must return their client the money, as it was a trust fund, and could not be taken for fees.

Hugo Zieman, who went to Washington to be President Harrison's cook but returned to the Richelieu, got a divorce in Chicago in 1886. Yesterday, through a flaw which was thought to impair the efficiency of his separation, Zieman was obliged to go before Judge Tuley. Zieman was married to Adele Zieman in New York in 1874. He was then head waiter of the Hotel Brunswick. His wife didn't like New York and became a lady's traveling maid. When Zieman came to Chicago his wife refused to accompany him. Then he obtained a divorce. The woman is in Paris and is thinking of marrying again, but she had some misgivings as to the regularity of the divorce and applied to the American Consul, who wrote to Mr. Bemis. The latter turned the letter over to Attorney Dow, who overhauled the papers in the suit, and sure enough there was a flaw. It consisted of the absence of a "jurat" to Zieman's affidavit of his wife's non-residence. It was an oversight of a clerk. On affidavits by Zieman and his lawyer that he was actually sworn to the affidavit Judge Tuley cured the defect.

The Probate Judge granted letters to Mrs. Friederike Gottschalk of No. 479 North Clark street on the estate of her late husband, Charles Gottschalk, who left $40,000 to his wife. Leonhardt Diederich, a boot and shoe dealer, left a $20,000 estate to his wife Agnes Diederich of No. 384 Division street.

Ex-Postmaster S. Corning Judd won his suit against Hugh Ritchie, who wished to have set aside a sale of some lots in the neighborhood of North avenue and Clark street. Mr. Judd showed that he bought the land in good faith and paid an adequate price for it. Judge Shepard dismissed Ritchie's bill. Ritchie will take an appeal.

Judge Collins declined to dissolve an injunction secured by George A. Harmount against Hugh G. Smiley, who, claiming to be in partnership with Harmount, caused a voluntary assignment of Harmount's business to be filed.

Mrs. Antoinette K. Keefe filed a cross-bill for a divorce from Thomas P. Keefe, a Park Manor real-estate dealer. She says he locked her out of the house. Keefe is said to have a yearly income of $25,000.

Judge Shepard appointed Florien S. Young receiver for the "Chicago café," at No. 35 Adams street, on a bill filed by John W. Trainor against his partner, James Cahill, for a dissolution of the firm.

In the United States Circuit Court a bill of complaint was filed by the Frankfort Whisky Process company against the Phœnix Distillery company for the alleged infringement of a patent of a "certain new and useful improvement in the process of maturing whisky."

The Ederken-Taylor company applied to the United States Circuit Court to file an intervening petition in the New England Shoe company case, alleging that it has been defrauded of $1,720 by C. C. Davis.

A jury in Judge Shepard's court in the contest to set aside the will of the late John Noble disagreed after being out nearly twelve hours and was discharged. The jury stood ten in favor of upholding the will as valid to two who were in favor of breaking it. Mr. Noble was over 80 years old and lived with his adopted daughter, Mrs. Belle H. Savage, wife of E. P. Savage, a Wabash avenue business-man. He left $60,000 to Mrs. Savage and her children, except $2,000 each to Edward F. Brooks, a stepson, and Hannah Esterbrook. His nephews, Albert E. and John W. Noble, and his niece, Maria I. Marten, all of Calhoun County, Texas, filed a bill to set aside the will on the ground of undue influence.

Judge Tuley entered a decree allowing William H. Hagedon, a Wabash avenue milliner, and his wife, May B. Hagedon, to adopt Mayford Irving, the 18-months-old child of Annie B. and Alexis D. Irving. The child's father has deserted the mother, who gave her consent to the adoption of the child, whose name was changed to Margone Hagedon.

When a motion by Mrs. Ada E. Gordon for alimony from George B. Gordon, the Toronto lawyer, came up before Judge Jamieson he refused to hear it and sent the woman to Judge Shepard, because Gordon's lawyer had previously told him that Gordon proposed to ask a change of venue on the ground of prejudice. Gordon claims to have no money with which to pay alimony, and that his wife has an independent income. Mrs. Gordon retorts that within a year Gordon has traveled over the civilized globe, and had threatened to spend $5,000 to set the first fraudulent divorce obtained by Beattie aside.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,507—Frankfort Whisky Co. vs. Phœnix Distillery Co. et al. Bill of infringement of patent rights. L. S. Hodges, atty.

21,508—James Cunningham vs. Anthony Seeberger, Collector of Customs. Asst., $500. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,314—Replevin. Suppressed.

125,315—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Wabash Manufacturing Co. Attcht., $1,571. Orville Peckham, atty.

125,316—Bill. Suppressed.

125,317—R. J. Kettridge et al. vs. Henry Phillips. Appeal.

125,318—Frank Kinsey et al. vs. Charles A. Fries. Conf. of judgt., $728. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

125,319—John E. Sorenson vs Avery & Burton. Case, $4,000. Exline & Anderson, attys.

125,320—La Crosse Knitting Works vs. Minnie Werthemier. Attcht., $2,509. Johnson & Bartlett, attys.

125,321—Frank Kinsey et al. vs. Charles A. Fries. Conf. of judgt., $60. Cratty Bros. & Ashcroft, attys.

125,322—Mary H. Elliott vs. Harry S. Elliott. Bill for divorce. Henry C. Morris, solr.

125,323—Reis & Co. vs. Charles A. Fries. Conf. of judgt., $121. T. Morrison, atty.

125,324—David A. Keyes and Solomon Thatcher Jr. vs. John J. Kennedy and Andrew Lingren. Asst., $600. George L. Thatcher, atty.

125,325—Paul Bangs vs. John B. Geary. Asst., $500. L. M. Paine, atty.

125,326—George Blata et al. vs. Charles J. Yopica. Petition to perpetuate testimony. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

125,327—Ella Faust vs. Henry H. Faust. Bill for separate maintenance. Hosea W. Wells, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—125,306—Elizabeth Phinney vs. Silas A. Phinney. Bill for divorce. Wright & Eldridge, solrs.

125,308—Richard Messerschneidt vs. Benjamin Dinant. Asst., $3,500. H. W. Wolseley, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—6,872, Monteine vs. Hull; judgt., $217.—9,698, Seeley vs. Walker; judgt., $656.—8,702, Same vs. S. F. Co.; same, $656.—Same vs. Same; same, $657.—5,905, Gilmore vs. Ackerman; judgt., $36.—9,771, Mose vs. Courtin; judgt., $56.—6,855, Chisholm vs. Houghton; judgt., $1,446.—9,800, Flannigan vs. B. & Co.; judgt., $57.—7,440, Legnard vs. Loebert; judgt., $649.—9,724, Seeberger vs. Hinman; judgt., $1,475.—6,460, Marble vs. Martin G. Rudd and William B. Clapp; judgt., $855.—7,059, Mayer vs. Heffburg; judgt., $846.—9,805, Hatfield vs. Porteus; judgt., $384.—9,804, Same vs. Same; judgt., $384.—8,838, King vs. Charles Maginn, D. Maginn, Maginn Bakery, Maginn & Co., and Casper Maginn; judgt., $49.—8,407, Matson vs. Simon; judgt., debt $2,000, damages $233.—7,156, C. P. P. Manf. Co. vs. Smith; judgt., $471.—7,330, McQuirk vs. H. & Co.; judgt., $150.—8,449, Kusel vs. Mattern; judgt., $35.—9,987, Scroth vs. Fortin; judgt., $1,021.

United States Circuit Court.

DECREE.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery—Henry G. Thompson et al. vs. E. P. Donnell Mfg. Co.; interlocutory decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,042—Petition of William H. and May B. Hagedon to adopt Mayford Irving. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

78,043—S. Warren Lamson and Lorenzo J. Lamson vs. Thomas C. Egan. Conf. of judgt., $106. William E. Colburn, atty.

78,044—Andrew H. Smith vs. Harroun Mfg. Co. Conf. of judgt., $1,026. George W. Woodbury, atty.

78,045—Benjamin F. Chase vs. New England Shoe Co., C. R. Matson et al. Bill for injunction, etc. Peckham & Brown, solrs.

78,046—John Stelk by Mary Stelk vs. W. W. Kimball Co. Case, $1,000. John A. King, atty.

78,047—Edward F. Swift & Co. vs. Charles J. Clayton. Conf. of judgt., $114. Newell & Camp, attys.

78,048—Marshall D. Talcott vs. United States Manufacturers' Export Co. for Mexico, Central and South America. Conf. of judgt., $777. Towne, Douglass & Towne, attys.

78,049—Charles C. Heisen vs. Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light Co. Appeal.

78,050—Charles E. Hubbell et al. vs. John Wilkinson. Debt, $10,000; das., same. Smith & Pence, attys.

78,051—Matilda Hansen vs. Christian Hansen. Bill for divorce. Ole G. Gudmundson, solr.

78,052—Charles Rofatti vs. Anton Daiker. Appeal.

78,053—James P. Johnston vs. Joseph S. Emmert. Conf. of judgt., $6,855. Crews & Owen, attys.

78,054—Barbara Himmer, admx. John Himmer, vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. W. Co. Case, $5,000. Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.

78,055—Bill. Suppressed.

78,056—H. S. Brewington et al. vs. U. S. Manufacturers' Export Co., for etc. Conf. of judgt., $157. Towne, Douglass & Towne, attys.

78,057—Attcht. Suppressed.

78,058—Louisa E. Downer vs. Isidore Springer. Bill for injunction. Earl H. Prince, solr.

78,059—Lazarus F. Minzesheimer vs. Jesse Feldstein. Asst., $1,500. Quigg & Tuthill, attys.

78,060—Same vs. M. Levinson. Asst., $500. Same attys.

78,061—P. L. Austin et al. vs. D. H. Tolman. Appeal.

78,062—H. Schroeuer, by Christian Eberstein, vs. Martin and Henry Willets and James Mooney. Case, $5,000. F. W. Jaros and Miller, Leman & Chase, attys.

78,063—William S. Adams vs. H. & C. A. Hartman. Conf. of judgt., $292. John M. Hamilton, atty.

78,064—In re est. John D. Jennings. Appeal from Probate Court.

78,065—Theo. Wells vs. John Laughlin. Appeal.

78,066—Mary Hampel vs. F. P. Hampel. Bill for separate maintenance. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

78,067—George W. Ludlow & Co. vs. H. A. Hartman. Conf. of judgt., $1,876. Doolittle, McKey & Tolman, attys.

78,068—Anna Netz vs. Dennis Fleming. Appeal.

78,069—Bill. Suppressed.

78,070—Attch. Suppressed.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—10,002, Rayner vs. Bruschke Furn. Co.; judgt., $144.—9,425, Adams vs. Graves; judgt., $311.—7,356, Lewis vs. Yeoman et al.; judgt., $700.—8,172, Dalton vs. Grace; judgt., $29.—8,173, Laplant vs. Grace; judgt., $41.—7,521, Franklin vs. Raab et al.; judgt., $585.

JUDGE TUTHILL—78,046, Stelk vs. W. W. Kimball Co.; judgt., $750.—9,907, McGurn vs. Lesem; judgt., $1,198.

JUDGE WATERMAN—9,906, Anderson vs. Graves; judgt., $17.—4,679, Schow vs. Baillargeon; judgt., $17.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—78,042, In repetn. Hagedon; dec. adoption—3,967, Buehler vs. Sandvoss; dec. sale—3,302, Lynch vs. Mergenthaler; dec. sale—76,458, Mary A. Herrick vs. Louis Herrick; divorce—3,166, Anna Horner vs. Louis Horner; divorce—4,017, Hattie M. Norton vs. Albert H. Norton; divorce.

The Call.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 2,907, 5,052, 5,055, 5,057, 5,058, 5,059, 5,060, and 5,061.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No court until Jan. 2.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No 29.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 9,128.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Submitted cases, Nos. 2,457, 2,581, 2,557, 2,601, 1,736, 1,321, 8,062, 1,363, 63,543, and 2,525.

JUDGE TULEY—General business at 9 a. m.

JUDGE HORTON—General business.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 3,488, Cole vs. Plessner, and set cases.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 4,184 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 5,672 on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Motion for new trial in No. 5694.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions and opinions.

FEDERAL COURT.

JUDGE GRESHAM—At Indianapolis.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Dec. 23:

W. Madison st, 225 ft e of California av, n f, 26x123 ft, dated Dec. 17 (Amanda L. Lehman to Cordelia L. Childs)	$10,500
Sedgwick st, 96 ft n of Locust, w f, 24x122½ ft, dated Dec. 2 (Isabella Barrett to Ernst Stock)	3,500
Coles av, 210 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 100x190 ft, dated Nov. 22 (S. H. Wright to Dutton & Karr)	2,000
The premises No. 262 Ontario st, dated Dec. 4 (H. P. Hatch to J. K. Howe)	10,000
Sulzer st, s e cor of Sheffield av, n f, 60¼x137½ ft, dated Dec. 13 (C. J. Hambleton to Charles Sutcliffe)	2,556
West Chicago av, s e cor of Snell st, n f, 117x72 ft, improved, dated Dec. 5 (A. Bjornson to G. F. Evans et al.)	57,000
Lawndale av, bet Ohio and Indiana sts, w f, 72x125 ft, dated Dec. 23 (A. Clemetsen to O. Wogstad)	1,500
Simons av, 120 ft n of Wabansia, w f, 50x104 ft, dated Sept. 10 (F. H. Baker to C. P. Johnson)	1,200
Lots 1 to 5 and 11 to 15, and 37x44 ft in Blk 23, Pennock, dated Dec. 2 (E. M. Hardin to G. K. Seavert)	3,062
Forquer st, 200 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x119 ft, imp, dated Dec. 23 (Wm. Brase to K. Vokaty)	3,100
West Twenty-second st, near Bonney av, s f, 125x120 ft, dated Dec. 23 (H. W. Wetherell to E. A. Page)	3,500
Ogden av, s w cor of Bonney, n f, 291 ft to alley, also Twenty-second st, n w cor of Bonney av, s s, 268x120 ft, dated Nov. 23 (E. A. Page to Matt & Mattkes)	15,000
Lots 6 to 10 and 16 to 27, in blk 23, Pennock, dated Dec. 2 (E. M. Hardin to J. Anderson)	3,062
Fifty-fifth st, 25 ft e of Phare, s f, 120x125 ft, dated Aug 29 (J. Hewitt to A. Williams)	1,000
Mohawk st, n of Clybourn av, w f, 25x127 ft, dated Dec. 11 (W. and C. Meyer to B. Wolff)	1,900
Ellis av, 127 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 25x164.4 ft, imp, dated Dec. 20 (H. and H. Sweet to G. E. Porter)	6,500
Fifty-fifth st, n e cor Ellis av, s f, 25x92.7 ft, imp, dated Dec. 20 (Same to same)	35,000
Drexel av, s of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 24x130 ft, imp, dated Dec. 20 (Same to same)	5,000
Sublot 2 Clemmens & Hirsch's sub of lot 1 and part of lots 4, 5, 8, and 9, blk 11, Sheffield's addn, dated Dec. 20 (A. Krause to Charles Mohrmann)	3,000
Augusta st, 119 ft w of Robey, s f, 48x124 ft, dated Nov. 7 (estate of Thomas Suffern to C. Neumann)	2,100
Wilcox st, w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 14 (M. J. & J. Graham to M. Howard)	3,100
Wabash av, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, e f, 27x160 ft, dated Dec. 18 (H. K. Hibben to C. M. Collins)	1,650
South Park av, n e cor of Seventy-first st, w f, 50x123 ft, dated Dec. 20 (J. Badenoch Jr. et al. to estate of T. D. Stinson)	2,000
Harvard st, 288 ft s of Sixty-fifth, w f, 74x186 ft, dated Nov. 1 (B. Timmerman to J. F. Foster)	11,000
Wall st, near Thirty-third, e f, 25x126 ft, imp, dated Dec. 20 (Wm. Block to N. Y. Thurn)	1,500
Evans av, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second sts, e f, 40 ft to alley, dated Dec. 23 (W. D. Jacobs to E. Crowe)	2,000
Honore st, 40 ft s of Seventy-fourth, w f, 40x166 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Mallette & Brownell to M. Sandberg)	1,600
Goldsmith av, bet Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth sts, w f, 60x98 feet, dated Dec. 10 (Same to R. L. Ogden)	2,100
King av, s e cor of Wellington st, 2¼ acres, dated Dec. 20 (J. Furmanski to J. P. Mikityaski)	1,000
King av, e of and adjoining above, 2¼ acres, dated Dec. 21 (Same to F. Siwecki)	1,000
East End av, n w cor of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 120x150 ft, dated Dec. 14 (Charles W. Brega to H. R. Wilson)	15,000
Thirty-first st, s e cor of West Forty-second, 10 acres, dated Nov. 27 (W. C. Newberry to J. C. Robertson)	15,000
Same property as above, dated Nov. 27 (J. C. Robertson to W. H. Maze)	17,000
Halsted st, 71¼ ft s of Sixty-first, w f, 72x125 ft, dated Dec. 3 (J. H. Clauch to A. S. Young et al.)	3,600
Sixty-first st, 114 ft e of Halsted, n f, 72 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3 (same to P. H. Gaspard)	2,340
Dearborn av, 210 ft n of Burton place, w f, 28x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 21 (H. and J. Stein to Mat Petersen)	25,000
Humboldt st, n e cor of Shakspeare av, w f, 55x90 ft, dated Dec. 19 (B. Friend to S. Rubenstein)	10,000
Humboldt st, 78 ft n of Shakspeare av, 76x90 ft, dated Dec. 19 (same to J. Rosenberg)	12,000
West Washington st, 176 ft e of Forty-third st, n f, 25x175 ft, dated Sept. 2 (S. M. and R. P. Flower to M. E. Nicholas)	1,000
The premises No. 1575 Otto st, dated Oct. 31 (H. A. Manypenny to J. T. Quinn)	2,000
Thirty-fifth st, s w cor of Parnell av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (Weaver, Tod & Co. to J. H. Howe)	4,000
Lot 10, Jacobs' part of Block 4, McCarthy's W. ½ S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated Dec. 21 (L. Lundquist to C. J. Bergstrom)	2,700
West Superior st, 180 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x122 ft, dated Dec. 21 (T. M. and C. F. Holman to H. Simon et al.)	4,500
West Seventeenth st, n w cor of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 19 (Joseph Massarek to Ignatz D. Einel)	4,500
South Halsted st, 148 ft s of Nineteenth, e f, 24x110 ft, dated Oct. 29 (J. Massarek to same)	9,500
West Twenty-second st, n w cor of Merian, s f, 47x134 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Lombard & Sawyer to J. Novotney)	2,000
The premises Nos. 17, 17½, and 19 Lincoln av, dated Dec. 21 (M. C. McDonald to M. J. Corcoran)	30,000
Ingleside av, s w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 297x115 ft, dated Dec. 9 (M. Mannheimer to A. R. Dole)	12,500
Champlain av, 200 ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Dec. 19 (Charles Brewer to G. C. Neages)	5,000
Dickey st, 125 ft s of Sixty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (J. Gibbons to L. Johnson)	1,812
Eight lots in McAuley & Elliott's sub of N. ½ N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼, Sec. 33, 40, 13 (O. Jackson et al. to P. Schackman)	8,500
Ravenswood Park, 92 ft n of Sulzer st, e f, 100x152 ft, dated Dec. 18 (William Dickinson to C. P. Leland)	2,600
Stewart av, 174 ft s of Seventieth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (A. E. Kesler to W. L. and C. A. Warner)	3,000
Thirty-third court, 172 ft e of Auburn av, s f, 50x145 ft, dated Dec. 9 (S. A. and J. M. Swan to S. Paciolewski)	1,180
Clark st, bet. Madison and Monroe, e f, 29¼ ft to alley, with building Nos. 154 and 156, dated Nov. 30 (J. D. Reynolds et al. to Dennis McCarthy)	188,000
20½ lots in Hayes' Kelvyn Grove add., dated July 2 (J. Carne Jr to S. Shaw)	4,975
Park av, 227 ft w of West Forty-first st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 14 (M. A. Farr to H. E. and K. Rebmann)	3,900
Lots 44 to 47, Block 13, Gage's Add to Englewood Heights, dated Dec. 18 (F. M. Gage to Harvis & Jones)	1,400
Wabash-av., bet Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth sts, e f, 600x160 ft, dated Dec. 10 (C. F. Tidholm to A. G. Wells)	6,900
Edgerton av, bet Sixtieth and Sixty-first st, e f, 200 feet to railroad, dated Dec. 18 (J. C. Jones to William J. Button)	16,000
Seventy-fifth st, s w cor of West Forty-eighth, 160 acres (ex R R & C), dated Nov. 12 (M. E. Wood to H. T. Glover)	97,500
Langley av, bet Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 2 (William H. Hafner Jr. to William H. Hafner)	3,250
Wheelock st, n w cor of Seventy-sixth, e f, 99¼x160 ft, dated Dec. 16 (S. W. Wheelock to C. W. Davis)	1,135
Same as above, dated Nov. 16 (C. W. Davis to J. J. Whaley)	2,200

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Ellis-av, bet Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth st, w f, 100x150 ft, by George C. Watts.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Our Savior's Church, two-story flats, 20x72 feet, No. 226 North May street, to cost $5,000.

Henry Smith, cottage, 21x44 feet, No. 691 Western avenue, to cost $1,200.

A. Park, ten two-story flats, 210x40 feet, Nos. 63 to 79 Ambrose street, to cost $30,000.

Louis Wolf, three-story addition to warehouse, 32x60 feet, Nos. 751 to 757 Fulton street, to cost $5,000.

F. Overhen, two-story store and flats, 25x60 feet, No. 3152 Wallace street, to cost $3,000.

F. E. Port, two-story dwelling, 25x66 feet, No. 3445 Prairie avenue, to cost $6,000.

John A. Anderson, one and one-half story cottage, 20x42 feet, No. 878 Rockwell street, to cost $1,000.

Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Line.

The unrivaled facilities offered by the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific railways comprise Wagner and Pullman drawing-room sleepers through from Chicago to San Francisco and Portland without change; solid vestibuled trains with Pullman or Wagner sleeping-cars and free chair cars Chicago and Denver, and superior dining-car service between Chicago and Denver, Ogden and Portland.

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Valuable Christmas gift to wife or friend, teeth, $8. Best. Drs. McChesney, Clark and Randolph.

WITHOUT REGARD TO LA[W]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMISSIONE[RS] PUT THROUGH THEIR SLATE.

Unprecedented Ruling by Chairman Ed[...]manson Sustained by the Fellow-Mem[...]bers of His Party—Salaries Raise[d] Without Reference to the Finance Com[...]mittee—Facts Concerning the Men Wh[o] Have Been Given Responsible Places—Conference of Drainage Trustees.

GEORGE W. SINGLES .... Superintendent of Public Servi[ce]

EDGAR TERHUNE .... County Attorne[y]

JAMES C. STRAIN .... Warden of the Hospita[l]

DR. J. P. SMYTH .... Superintendent of the Infirmar[y]

DR. JOHN A. BENSON .... Superintendent of the Insane Asylu[m]

DR. THEODORE W. HEUCHLING .... County Physicia[n]

JOHN FOLEY .... County Agen[t]

J. J. SCHLESSINGER .... Jury Cler[k]

JOHN BURLEY .... County Electricia[n]

FRANK SHERIDAN .... Committee Cler[k]

F. T. MURPHY .... Engineer Court-Hous[e]

WILLIAM HURLEY .... Engineer Insane Asylu[m]

T. W. CORKELL .... Engineer County Hospita[l]

J. S. PILLSBURY .... Engineer County Ja[il]

MURDOCH McKENZIE .... County Farm[er]

This was the slate for county officers pu[t] through by the Democratic majority of the Coun[ty] Board yesterday. It does not differ materiall[y] from the slate published in THE TRIBUNE Sun[day]. It was dictated by Mike McDonald, Mayor Cregier, and in part by Judge Prendergast.

An unwholesome and greasy mob gathered in the corridors of the County Building shortly before noon yesterday and discussed with eagerness the probability of the McDonald-Prendergast-Cregier slate going through. There was not much doubt about the matter. The "boys" had it that the whole thing was "fixed," that all the arrangements had been made, and that there was no chance of failure.

When the board went into session the crowd surged about in the corridors of the second floor. About 100 of them squeezed their way into the space outside the railing of the board room. Inside the railing Ald. Tom Gahan represented the Executive Committee and McDonald. Chief Clerk Twohig of the Election Commissioner's office doubtless represented Judge Prendergast. After some routine business had been disposed of Commissioner Reilly went to the Clerk's desk and presented a salary list for the elective officers. It was the same as last year, except that the engineer of the Court-House will get $1,300—$100 more than he got last year—and the County Farmer will get $600 instead of $500.

RUNNING THINGS INDEPENDENTLY.

Commissioner Senne moved at once that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee. The rules of the board and the statute required such reference. Commissioner Cool supported this view and quoted the statute which distinctly states that all propositions relating to the expenditure of any sum greater than $500 be referred to the Finance Committee.

Chairman Edmanson, however, was superior to the rules and the statute. He ruled Messrs. Senne and Cool out of order. He put the motion of reference to a vote. The ten Democrats voted against, the five Republicans took the opposite ground. Edmanson's queer ruling was sustained. Monheimer hesitated before voting, but Reilly, who sat beside him, urged him to loyalty to the party and the appeal won. The salary-fixing resolution presented by Mr. Reilly was adopted.

Then Commissioner Bonner presented the slate for county officers, as given above.

Commissioner Senne presented a substitute motion in which the present county officers, Republicans and Democrats alike, had places. This was not acceptable to the majority. A motion to refer it to the Public Service Committee was voted down, 10 to 5.

Mr. Cool then made a fight to retain Charles F. Oakley as Electrician. Oakley, he said, was a Democrat, and a thoroughly efficient man. He had saved the county much more than his salary during the last year. That was why his position was attacked. He had offended the electric light companies that wanted to get contracts for repairs. They had recommended another man, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, John Hurley, who had been discharged from the city's service on the recommendation of Prof. Barrett, and whose service had also been dispensed with by the Westinghouse company on account of his inefficiency.

The Democratic members, however, stood by the caucus nominee. Commissioner Maloney spoke words of indorsement. Hurley was selected by ten votes to five cast for Oakley.

PUTTING THROUGH THE SLATE.

Commissioner Schubert did not want the merits of his friends Strain and Terhune discussed. He moved the previous question on the list as presented.

Commissioner Allen protested against the gag law, but Edmanson ruled against him and the caucus slate was put through. The usual motion to reconsider was made, except as to the nomination of Dr. Benson as Superintendent of the insane asylum, but the motion was tabled.

It is understood that Benson declines the superintendency of the asylum because of the character of the other nominees. He would prefer, moreover, to be County Physician.

But Felix Brandecker and Billy Niehoff insisted that Dr. Theodore Henchling should be County Physician. Gen. Lieb's man, Brandt, was also dropped to make way for him. Henchling is said to be a good physician and a much better man than his sponsors.

Another change made in the slate of Saturday was the substitution of F. A. Atwood of Lake View for A. C. Assay of Hyde Park for Assistant County Attorney. Commissioner Bonner insisted on Atwood and threatened to bolt the ticket unless he got him. Stainer also threatened a bolt unless he got Schlessinger for jury clerk.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MEN.

The new appointees are pretty well known as Democratic workers. Terhune is a convention orator, who left Chicago a year or so ago because he was not appreciated here. He took up his residence in Duluth, where he went into the real estate business for some months. He was championed, according to himself, by Judge Tuley, Judge Prendergast, and Mayor Cregier.

James Strain, elected as Warden of the County Hospital, was once a committee clerk. His appointment was a concession to the Stock-Yards-McDonald element.

Dr. Smyth, Engineers Murphy and Corkell, and County Agent Foley are the present incumbents of the offices to which they were elected yesterday.

Frank Sheridan is a brother of ex-Ald. Redmond Sheridan and a protégé of Commissioner Reilly. He is far from being the equal of Nic Michaels as a clerk or public officer.

J. J. Schlessinger is a Bohemian and is now an Assistant County Agent. He was in the Legislature for a term and was a sub-postmaster at the Blue Island Avenue Station. He has a pull among his countrymen.

When the slate was put through President Edmanson nominated George W. Singles for Superintendent of Public Service. The nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Singles has been for a number of years a salesman for Edson Keith & Co., and is spoken of as a first-class man.

The only other business of importance transacted yesterday was the reference of a resolution favoring the purchase of forty acres of land in the country on which to erect a new insane asylum to the Committee on Public Service.

Mr. Terhune called on Mr. Bliss soon after he was elected and wanted to know whether he could not retain him in defending the County Treasury against the boodle claimants. Mr. Bliss did not give a definite answer.

MEETING OF DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

Conference with Prominent Lawyers—Full Vote for the Candidates.

The official count of the vote for Drainage Commissioners was completed yesterday, but the result was not officially declared pending a consideration of the best method of testing the validity of the law.

There was a conference of some of the Commissioners-elect yesterday with some leading lawyers, including S. S. Gregory, in reference to a test of the law. Mr. Gregory, however, refused to say what conclusion was reached. It is probable that proceedings in quo warranto will be brought and that the State's Attorney will be represented in the matter by County Attorney Bliss.

At the conference yesterday one of the Democratic members-elect was present. The knowledge of this fact reached John A. King during the afternoon and he was not well pleased. He said he supposed the other members could run things without his aid.

The corrected and complete figures of the vote are as follows:

Prendergast, Citizen	56,021.1
Nelson, Citizen	55,040.3
Willing, Citizen	54,609.3
Altpeter, Citizen	53,906.8
Gilmore, Citizen	52,042.4
Hotz, Citizen	51,712.9
Wenter, Democrat	51,202.9
King, Democrat	50,971.1
Russell, Democrat	49,464
Lynch, Democrat	47,656.9
Gahan, Democrat	46,479.1
Corthell, Republican	43,775.6
Spry, Republican	41,029.9
Guthrie, Republican	37,025.7
Weinhardt, Republican	35,370.4
Coy, Republican	29,259.1

The two Stock-Yards candidates were the lowest on their respective tickets.

Burlington Route to Kansas City.

The best line to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison. Vestibuled trains, dining, sleeping, and reclining-chair cars, and direct connection for all points Southwest. Tickets at 211 Clark street and at the Union depot on Canal street.

CUT OFF YOUR JANUARY

COUPONS,

write your name on back of each, cash them over our counter now, or deposit them for collection in any bank of the city or elsewhere, and they will be paid through the Chicago Clearing-House.

We pay interest on our Bonds and Mortgages the day it is due under our guarantee, and collect it a little before due, or as soon after as we can.

A savings banker holding 100 of our mortgages aggregating a little over $100,000, after receiving all the interest due on them from us, then investigated to see how well the interest had been paid to us by the borrowers, and we hold his letter of the 19th inst., showing that there was but one little item of interest due and unpaid up to Dec. 1, 1889, on the entire lot, and adds: "I think this is a more satisfactory showing than can be made on an equal number of farm loans anywhere east of Iowa."

Before investing your money in anything that will give you care and trouble, weigh it well; perhaps our securities will pay you as well, and give you no care or trouble.

This Bank tries to do ONLY ONE THING, viz.: to make a safe, old-fashioned first mortgage, and to make them so as to be willing to guarantee them returns all our time and ability. We receive no deposits subject to check.

Investors may have us resell for them any of our mortgages or 6% Time Bonds for a small commission. Our 4% Call Bonds can be cashed without cost or previous notice (the option being reserved to redeem with the mortgages, but the option will not be used in ordinary times). Said Bonds or bond deposit books for the same draw interest from date of deposit to date of withdrawal; no forfeits nor loss of interest on money withdrawn between interest dates. BEST SAVINGS BOND in the WORLD. $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000.

Farmers Trust Co.,

112 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1542.

. SAYER, Pres't. W. J. HAERTHER, Cashier.

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H. WRENN.

Walker & Wrenn,

225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers.

Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission on New York Stock Exchange and carried on margins.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

STOCK BROKERS.

5%

MONEY to LOAN.

SPECIAL FUND OF $300,000 to loan at 5% on choice security in sums of $10,000 and over.

Building Loans 6% Net

On best residence or flat property. No commissions. No delay. Money in bank.

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ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a General Banking Business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign Exchange Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit.

Orders for Bonds and Stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Money to Loan

On Chicago business and residence properties, without delay, at lowest market rates. "On or before" privileges allowed on loans of $10,000 and upwards on exceptionally strong securities. Building loans a specialty.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,

59 Dearborn-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

THE INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO. JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New York, and Room 5, 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of Baring Bros. & Co., London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Co. Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Co. by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The interest coupon on the bonds of National Subway Company due January 1, 1890, will be paid upon presentation at the Commercial National Bank on and after Dec. 26, next.

FRANK A. HECHT, Secretary.

ACRES

On the Belt Line near site of Grant Locomotive Works.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

SCHOOLBONDS

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the School District of Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri, will, up to noon of the 9th day of January, 1890, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of Fifty-eight (58) School Bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) each. Said Bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August; to run for twenty years, but to be redeemable at the pleasure of the District at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue. The successful bidder will be expected to furnish the bonds, according to the form prescribed by the Board, and to deposit a forfeit of five hundred dollars ($500) for the faithful performance of his agreement.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by such forfeit, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education this, the 18th day of December, 1889.

D. K. WENRICH, Sec'ty.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A manufacturing firm now doing a profitable business of over half a million annually, is desirous of increasing the same, and would like to arrange for an active or special partner with $50,000 to $100,000 cash capital. The business has been established many years and has first-class credit and reputation. Address DUCAT LYON & CO., 201 La Salle-st.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

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CHICAGO'S GROWTH MAPS and PAMPHLET Sent free on application.

CHARLES A. WILSON, 563 Rookery Bldg.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift and Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. D. E. HARTWELL, Secretary of Swift and Company.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 16.
New York	$83,886,692	$82,730,933
Boston	17,699,324	17,356,191
Chicago	12,317,000	12,543,000
Philadelphia	11,313,162	10,643,725
St. Louis	3,565,552	3,568,482
Baltimore	2,629,698	2,668,324
New Orleans	3,761,677	2,887,000

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 12½c premium; Boston, 50c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount.

The Chicago money market presented no new features of importance yesterday. It was active and rates were firm, the character and intensity of the demand not having changed since last week. Call loans were quoted at 6@7 per cent and discounts at 7@8. New York exchange opened firm at par, two banks being large buyers. The rate closed at 12½c premium. Country banks were calling for more currency than usual, probably to take care of the Christmas trade. Sterling was steady at previous quotations.

West Side Cable stock furnished the sensation of the day in the security market. It opened strong at half a point above Saturday's quotation, but offerings were so liberal that the price steadily ran down until it closed half a point under Saturday's figure. The first sale was made at 95¼ and 650 shares were sold at or above 95, buyers having a thirty-day option for all but 50 shares. Then about 700 shares were let go at 94⅞@94¼. In the afternoon 130 shares sold regular at 94⅛. No reason could be given for this break. It was rumored that Philadelphians were selling and the suspicion was expressed that somebody was forcing down the stock in order to shake out weak holders. The market in other respects was dull. The new Tunnel 5's have been listed and $10,000 were sold yesterday at par. Calumet Dock was offered at 44½ and Diamond Match at 140. A good deal of business has been done in the latter on the street in the last few days. Sales at the Stock Exchange:

$ 1,000	Gas Light 5s, s. 3	90¾
30,000	Gas Light 5s, b. 30	91
15,000	Gas Light 5s, b. 5	90⅞
1,000	West Division R'y coup. 5s	102½
10,000	West Chicago St. R. R. Tun. 5s	100
1,000	Opera-House 6s	104
5 shares	North Chicago St. R. R	123
50 shares	North Chicago St. R. R., b. 20	123
100 shares	North Chicago St. R. R., b. 30	122⅞
860 shares	West Chicago St. R. R.	95¼@ 94⅛
650 shares	W. Chicago St. R. R., b. 30	95¼@ 95

The "alley road" enterprise is favorably spoken of by an increasing number of people. It is claimed on good authority that the backers of it have sufficient money to go ahead. Supt. Holmes is quoted as having said recently that the South Side must soon have an elevated road, as his cable system was already taxed to its utmost.

Reasons are increasing for believing that the investors who have been counting on having an easy money market after Jan. 1 are to be disappointed. Money was shipped to Chicago from New York last week. It was only a few hundred thousand dollars, but the shipment is fresh evidence of the strength of the Western demand for funds. Chicago is seldom found short of currency in December. That it is so this month certainly does not augur an easy market next month either for this city or New York. The *Financial Chronicle* of New York puts the situation as follows: We cannot share the confidence felt in permanently easier money after the turn of the year. The expectation does not seem to have a clear or assured basis at present. Treasury disbursements for interest are, to be sure, large, but the remnant of the bonds outstanding is widely scattered now, and not over half of the interest passes through our clearing-house banks. Then the Government disbursement of surplus income depends upon bond purchases, and the bonds, if indications can be relied upon, are at length getting to be very scarce. One investor, for a special purpose, informs us that he could not procure fifty thousand this week, although he offered 127⅛ for them. But granting Government operations do not disturb the money market in the least, that a perfect equilibrium is kept up between the Treasury inflow and outflow, we still have to depend for easier money upon a return of currency from the West and South, of which there appears to be no evidence as yet, and as long as business continues so large and active at it now is there seems to be no good reason for expecting it.

The November earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern show a gain of $230,000.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the coal trade, says that there is little inquiry, and that shippers cannot sell domestic sizes even at the large concession which they are willing to make.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The stock market opened firm enough this morning but with a languid tone, indicating lack of participation by the larger interests. The traders made an effort to bid up the Gould shares, especially Missouri Pacific and Pacific Mail. In the early trading the first-mentioned stock gained ¾ and the second 1¼. Both sold off fractionally later on. What hampered the natural upward tendency of the market was the feeling that a squeeze in money might easily be engineered between now and the close of the month. The bear traders were encouraged by the lack of aggressive support to attack prices, in which movement they met with only moderate success. Noteworthy declines from Saturday's closings during the forenoon were: Consolidated Gas, ½; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, ¾; Western Union, ⅜. But as a rule stocks were simply heavy on light trading and with little change in price.

The early afternoon market was dull and featureless, except for sugar trusts, which broke from 59⅞ to 56⅛ within an hour. The selling was not heavy, but stop orders seem to have been reached, against which there was no support. Little business was done in the last half of the afternoon, and prices, as a rule, remained unchanged; Chicago Gas and Sugar trusts both sold lower; the rest of the market was fairly steady, Missouri Pacific sold below its opening price.

Money on call close, ranging from 6 to 9 per cent, last loan 5, closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½%. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 480¾ for 60 day bills and 484¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 134,200 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,380; Kansas & Texas, 3,560; Missouri Pacific, 16,756; Pacific Mail, 7,600; Reading, 8,900; St. Paul, 10,175; Union Pacific, 5,640.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 23	Closing Dec. 21
Am. Cot. Sd T.	5,000	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝
Atlantic & Pac.	50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Atchison	1,300	34⅛	34	34	34
Chicago & Alt.	130	134	134	134	
C., B. & Q.	2,081	108⅛	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞
Canada Southern	1,620	57⅝	56⅞	57	57⅛
Canadian Pacific	20	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
Central Pacific	100	34	34	34	
Ches. & Ohio	500	26	26	26	26⅛
Do 1st pfd	231	65½	65	65	
Con. Gas	668	93½	93	93	93¼
Col. Coal & I.	600	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
C., St. L. & P.	408	15½	15¼	15¼	
Do pfd	670	41¾	41¼	41½	41¼
C. & E. Ills. pfd	19	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Chi. Gas Trust	4,345	43⅞	42½	42⅝	43⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	405	71	71	71	
D. L. & W.	13,280	137⅞	136⅝	137	137⅞
Den & Rio G. pfd	300	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	
D. T. & Ft. W	1,225	36⅞	35⅝	36	37
Erie	275	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Do pfd	200	66	66	66	66¼
Do seconds	11,000	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
G., B. W. & St. P.	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hocking Valley	100	20	20	20	
Jersey Cent.	200	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
K. & T.	3,560	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Lake Shore	2,010	106⅛	106	106	106⅛
Louis & N.	310	86¼	86	86	86⅛
Lead Trust	1,810	19⅛	19	19	19⅛
Mo. Pacific	17,050	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅞
M., L. S. & W.	450	58	58	58	
Mich. Cent.	450	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
Manhattan	100	102	102	102	
Northwestern	1,020	111⅛	111¼	111¼	111⅛
New England	335	44⅝	44½	44⅝	44⅝
Northern Pacific	70	31	31	31	31⅝
Do pfd	541	75⅛	75	75	75⅛
Do rights	5,440	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
New York Central	210	108⅛	108	108	108
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	230	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼
O. & L.	430	58	57⅝	57¾	57¾
O. Trans	600	35⅛	35	35	35⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	400	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	100
Ont. & W.	400	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Ohio & Miss.	300	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
Pacific Mail	7,800	36⅛	36	36⅛	35⅛
Reading	8,900	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	38⅞
Rich. Term	228	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
*Do pfd	100	78	78	78	80
Rock Island	3,040	99½	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
So. Pacific	400	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
St. Paul	10,150	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞
St. P., M. & M.	305	113	112⅝	112⅝	112⅞
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Sugar Trust	19,285	59⅞	55⅛	55⅞	58⅜
Texas Pacific	1,630	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
Tenn. Coal	1,387	77	76½	76½	77
Union Pacific	6,040	69⅞	69⅜	69½	69⅞
Wisconsin Central	100	34	34	34	34
W. & L. E. pfd	200	68	68	68	68¼
Wabash	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
Do pfd	1,000	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Western Union	2,815	84	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
Whisky	500	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	

*Ex. div. 2½ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	139
American	113	United States	84

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	126¾	U. S. 4½s reg	104¾
U. S. 4s, coup	127¾	U. S. 4½s, coup	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 A&P gtd 4s... 74½	5000 MK&T gn 5s... 64¾
1000 CS 2d... 97⅛	19000 MK&T gn6s.. 74¾@75
2000 CNJ gm 5s... 113⅛	8000 NYLE&W n2dcn. 101⅛
6000 C &Ocons. 100¾@100⅞	6000 NYO&W con 5s... 98
6000 CRI&P 5s cp... 107	14000 NPa 3d cp... 110
3000 CSL&NO1st cn 7s. 118⅛	3000 Or Imp 1st... 102
13000 CHV&T 5s... 77⅛	5000 OT 6s... 106⅛
5000 D&RG W1s astd tr 98¾@99¼	2000 Pof Mols 4s... 98⅛
	25000 R&A1st-D&M ctf 70⅛@70⅛
42000 FtW&D 1st 105¼@105⅛	
16000 GBW&SP in... 18	1000 R&W PT tr 6s... 100⅛
1000 GC&SF 1st... 115⅛	3000 StLA&T 2d... 27⅛
12000 Int&GN1st... 108	3000 SL&IM-C&F1st... 105
1000 Kan P 1st cn... 114⅛	25000 StL&IM 5s... 89⅞@90
8000 L&N—NO&M 2d... 109⅛	185000 Tex P 2d... 38@38⅛
1000 LS 2d cp... 125⅛	3000 Wab RR1st... 101⅛
10000 LSL&T1st... 100	12000 Wab RR 2d... 84
2000 M&SP1-C&PW5s. 107⅛	17000 WSgtd 4s reg... 104⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

18000 U S 4s cp... 127¾	18000 NP&M 1st.. 104⅛@105
4000 A & Pgtd 4s... 74⅛	3000 OSL 6s... 114⅛
6000 BklnElv 1s... 111⅛	3000 OT 6s... 106⅛
2000 C&O cons... 100⅛	2000 Pa Mo 1st 4s... 98⅛
35000 CRI&P5s cp... 106⅞	15000 P&R 2d pfd... 56
3000 CCC&I con... 134	90000 P&R gm 4s... 89
21000 D&RG 4s... 78⅛@78⅛	15000 P&R dfd inc... 31⅛
5000 E T 1st ex gld5s... 90⅛	15000 R&WP T tr 58.78@78⅛
36000 FtW&Dlst. 105⅛@105⅛	1000 SL&IM 2d... 105
8000 GC&SF gld 6s trst 76	5000 SL&IM 5s... 89⅞
5000 LacledeGasSL1s... 88	3000 StL&SF2d—ClassB 112⅛
2000 L&N-NO&M 1st... 117	3000 TC&R 6s—T D 1st 97
2000 do 2d... 110	20000 TP&W 1st 5s... 80⅛
25000 L StL&T 1st... 100@100⅛	30000 T Pac2d inc... 38⅛@38⅛
2000 MK&T gn 5s... 64	14000 WabRR 1st... 101⅛
10000 MK&T gen 6s... 74⅛	79000 WabRR 2d... 83⅛@84
2000 MK&Ten 7s... 110⅛	27000 Wa deb SerB 52⅛@52⅛
2000 NYLE&Wn2d cn. 101⅛	3000 WS gtd 4s... 106⅛
11000 NPac 1st cp... 116⅛	14000 WisCCo 1st... 99⅛
5000 NPa 2d cp... 112⅛	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Ala ClassA... 105⅛	1000 O T6s... 105⅛
1000 CPa gld 6s of '95.. 111⅛	3000 PofMols4s... 98⅛
10000 C&O cons... 100⅛	19000 P&R1st pfd... 79⅛@79⅛
9000 D&RG 4s... 79	10000 P&R g m 4s... 89
3000 D&RGImpts... 82⅛	5000 P&W 1st... 84⅛

5000 E T ex 5s gld... 90¾	5000 StLA&T 2d... 27⅛
5000 FtW&Dlst... 105½	10000 StL&I M 5s... 89⅞@90
3000 GC&SF 1st... 115½	5000 StPM&Mlst-Mont Ex 4s... 87
10000 GC&SF gd6s... 76	6000 ShenV gm trst... 49½
1000 M&N 1st of 1913 cn 108⅝	1000 TC&R 6s—TenDiv 97
48000 MK&T gn 6s.. 74@74¼	5000 TP&W 4s... 78
7000 MK&T cn7s.. 110@110¼	27000 WabRR1st. 101⅞@102
3000 MorgL&T7s... 125½	24000 WabRR2d... 83¾@84
1000 M&E 2d... 106¼	12000 WS gtd 4s... 106¼
6000 NC&StL 1st... 135	5000 WNY&P1st... 94½
20000 NYC&StL 4s... 94¼	10000 WCCo 1st... 99¾
4000 NYLE&Wn2cn... 101⅛	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,500	34¼	34¼	34	34
C., B. & Q.	1,100	108	108¼	107⅝	107¾
Union Pacific	840	69⅝	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
Sugar Trust	9,500	58¾	59¾	55½	55¾
Eastern R. R.	600	114½	119	114½	118
Thompson-Houst.	150	58	58	58	58
Do ser. D.	150	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Eastern pfd	116	130	130	130	130
Mex. Cent.	350	18	18	18	18
Bell Tel.	6	202	202½	202	202½
Ill. Steel Co.	210	103	105	103	104
O. S. Line	200	57½	57½	57½	57½
Cin., Lan. & C.	50	25	25	25	25
Ft. Wayne El. Co.	62	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
A. & Pac.	50	5	5	5	5

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Sonora 7s... 73½	1000 C B Q den 4s... 92
14000 Bost Gas 2d.. 73@75	1000 Ogn S L 6s... 111¾
3000 New Eng 7s... 127	4000 Current Riv 5s.. 100
12000 Bost Gas 1st.. 90@92	4500 C K W 5s... 76½
5000 Mex Cen 4s... 69@70	1000 C B N deb 6s... 95
38905 Atch new inc. 54@54¼	1000 Wis Cent 1st... 96¾
121000 Atc n 4s... 84⅛@84⅜	2000 Mex Cent 2d inc 21½

Money at the clearing-house, 3½ per cent, call loans 4@5½ per cent, and time paper 4½@6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—The market closed steady but dull. Pennsylvania, 52⅞@53; Reading, 19 7-16@19½; Lehigh Valley, 52½@52¾; Reading general 4s, 88⅞@89; Reading 1st preferred, 78⅞@79¼; Reading 2d preferred, 55¾@56¼; Reading 3d preferred, 46@47.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Consols closed at 95 3-16 for money and 97⅜ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 36⅞; Erie, 28¼; do seconds, 104⅛; Canadian Pacific, 74⅞; Illinois Central, 121⅛; Mexican ordinary, 41; New York Central, 111⅛; Reading, 20⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 74¼.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £50,000. Bar silver, 43⅝d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 62½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mining stocks: Best & Belcher, $2.25; Crown Point, $1.30; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.30; Deadwood Terminal, $1.40; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; El Cristo, $1.45; Hale & Norcross, $2.30; Home Stake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.90; Mexican, $2.15; North Belle Island, $1.05; Ontario, $35.00; Ophir, $3.25; Plymouth, $2.95; Savage, $1.85; Union Consolidated, $2.15.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.05; Calumet and Hecla, $250.00; Franklin, $15.50; Huron, $3.00; Osceola, $21.25; Pewabic (new), $4.00; Quincy, $70; Tamarack, $147.00; San Diego, $20.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.45.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets in this city were largely dominated by the holiday feeling, which prevails here for some days before and after, and furnishing a partial parallel to "the good old English plan" of suspending business as far as practicable for about ten days, beginning with Christmas. The outside world let trading alone, except a little on cash stuff, and the room men only traded in a lackadaisical way, though the result was lower prices for grain, which was partly due to the prospect for harder weather in the near future.

"The wheat bears predicted Saturday that the visible supply would show a decrease, not because they believed it, but for the reason that they counted on a Monday decline due to disappointment when the estimate was proven to be a false one." That is the way in which one operator reasons, and perhaps he is right. The statement showed an increase sufficiently large to discourage holders of wheat, though they might have remained firm on the same showing had the outcome been guessed at differently.

More talk is heard about the blockade of corn on the railroads, which may seem strange to those who know we have had no blockade weather thus far this winter. But it is now said that a large part of the block is due to the difficulty of finding a market for corn shipped some time ago. One man in Omaha writes that he has about 1,000 loaded corn cars in transit towards the Eastern seaboard for which he cannot find sellers, and he thinks he is far from being the only one in that predicament. It is said by some others that a count reveals the fact of some 70,000 cars loaded with corn being on the lines east of the Mississippi, half of which is east of the meridian of Buffalo, and a considerable part of it is side-tracked because of inability to move it further. And it is claimed that buyers at the East are filled up already, but there may be some mistake about this. It is legitimate to surmise that much of the corn has been rushed forward from the West for shipment to England, and the vessels expected to carry it away in January are not yet in port. Some of the bears here say the pressure to sell corn is so great as to justify the belief that the crop is 250,000,000 bu larger than the estimates. But the pressure may be in part, if not wholly, due to the fact that our unprecedentedly mild weather of the last two months has not called for the usual consumption on the farm and near it. There has been a vast saving on account of the absence of low temperatures.

A New York firm sends word that the export business of the last few days in wheat and flour was mostly on old orders. This leaves it to be inferred that little new business is doing now, but that is only natural. British buyers are not usually active at this time of the year. It is their holiday season.

New York reports 6,000 bu wheat and 92,000 bu corn taken for export and New Orleans the shipment of 17,000 bu corn for Liverpool. San Francisco cleared two cargoes of wheat last week.

About 100,000 bu December corn were delivered on 'Change yesterday afternoon. The end of the month is near and the shorts seem not to be afraid of another squeeze.

It is now reported that the freight blockade in Baltimore has been raised. About 1,500 cars were moved out of the way there last Sunday.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in rather better local demand and one lot was taken for shipment. There was no reported change in prices.

Wheat was moderately active at times, owing to a pressure to sell. Cables quoted Liverpool ¼@½d higher, and Duluth only had to hand 36 cars, against 97 for the Monday of last week, while New York was stronger, though reporting no clearances of wheat. But the crowd here had loaded up Saturday with wheat they expected to sell on a bulge, and found they had to sell without it, as the visible supply figures rolled up a larger total than they had counted on. The decline met with a solid wall of buying orders at 83c for May, which prevented it from dropping further. May opened unchanged at 83⅝c, and sold at 83⅞c, then declined to 82⅞c bid, improved to 83⅛c, and closed at that asked, with this month and January at 4⅞c discount. March sold at 81⅛c, and July ranged at 82c down to 81⅛c bid. The principal buying was done by Mitchell, Baxter, Hutchinson, Tuttle, and Dunham, while the selling was led by Schwartz-Dupee, Brosseau, Kammerer, Linn, Rumsey-Chandler, and Baldwin. Towards the close Mitchell, Jones-Kennett, and Smith & Co. were heavy sellers and Hutchinson and Schwartz active buyers. No. 2 in store sold at 78⅛c for red winter and 80½c for hard spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 58@62c, No. 3 do at 65@76c, and No. 3 spring at 68@77½c. Total cash sales, 49 cars.

Corn was heavy and rather more active than the average of last week. It was so by reason of free selling short by Wright and others who thought that still lower prices are warranted by the eagerness of Western holders to sell at present figures. These offerings were mostly for May, which was bought by Irwin-Green, while January was supported by Hutchinson's buying, with Boyden the leading seller. This month was relatively weak, most of the shorts having filled previously. It opened unchanged at 33c, declined to 32c, and closed at 32½c bid, with May ⅜c lower at 32⅛c bid: January sold ¼c lower to 30⅞c, and closed at 31c; July sold at 32⅞@33⅛c. In store changed hands at 31⅞@32⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 27½c for No. 3. The latter for December sold at 27½@27¾c. Sample sales were at 27½@28c for No. 4 mixed and 27¾@29c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 382 cars and 15,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but easy to ⅛@¼c lower, with May selling freely at 22½@22⅝c, closing at the inside. Linn & Dwight sold about 350,000 bu, but there were sufficient buying orders at 22½c to prevent a further decline. Local stocks and the visible showed an increase. Receipts and estimates for today were both liberal, and the market also sympathized with the weakness in other cereals. January was quiet at 20⅛@20⅝c, with December in entire neglect around 20⅛@20½c. No. 2 regular sold at 20⅝c, and samples were in large supply and ¼@½c lower. Free on board lots sold at 20½@21½c for No. 3 mixed, 21½@22½c for do white, and 22¾@24c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales 179 cars.

Rye was steady but not active, with a former figure of 50c paid for May, while other deliveries were inactive. December was nominally the same as cash, with No. 2 regular selling at 45½c. Sample sales were at 46@47c for No. 2 and 40@42c for No. 3. Total cash sales 14 cars.

Barley was unimproved, with the sample market weighed by excessive offerings of low grades, which went slowly at inside quotations. The buyers present evinced no anxiety to take more than a few cars, and dullness was the rule. Free on board sales were at 23½@31c for No. 4 and 25@47c for No. 3. Total 34 cars.

Provisions were dull but steady, being held with the expectation of better trade after the new year. Mitchell bought a little pork, Cudahy bought lard for January while selling it for May, and there was a fair miscellaneous trade in ribs for next month at $4.70, which was unchanged, while May ribs closed easier at $4.90 bid. February sold at $4.72½@4.75 and cash lots were quoted at $4.65@4.70 for part salted. Lard was firm at $5.87½@5.90 for next month and $6.05@6.07½ for May, closing at the inside bid. December sold at $5.85 and February at $5.90@5.92½. Pork for January sold 5c lower, to $9.12½, advanced to $9.20, and closed at $9.17½, with May at 45c premium and February at 10c premium. The year sold at $8.60, being fully $1.00 below the price for May. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $5.85, 25,000 lbs green hams at 4c, and 50 tcs S. P. California hams at 4¼c.

Millstuffs were in larger supply and easier. Bran sold at $7.50@8.00 and middlings at $8.00@10.25.

Flaxseed was neglected, closing at ½c lower, at $1.35 for No. 1 cash. A few cars and 3,000 bu sold at that, chiefly to go to store, and a small quantity early at $1.35¼, with rejected not named. Futures were lifeless, with May held at about $1.42½. Timothy seed was steadier, with $1.30 paid for a few cars of March, though the close was tame, as the demand was limited. Next month was salable at $1.25, with $1.27 asked, and contract prime was about $1.23. Several cars of good country seed sold at $1.10@1.20. Clover seed presented no change of consequence, with $3.37½ paid for December and January and $3.50 bid for March. The latter was offered in full cars at $3.52½. Cash seed sold fairly well at $2.25@3.50 for very poor to choice.

The week opened with a good trade in the street produce markets, all classes of buyers being well represented. Of course poultry was the center of attraction, with a brisk demand noted; in some instances a fractional advance was scored, but the liberal offerings prevented any material price change. Fruits were in the usual favor, vegetables steady, and potatoes firm. Receipts of the latter have been rather small for some time, and now that cars must be especially lined to prevent attacks of frost there is added expense in marketing. Holders are disposed to ask a slight advance on the prices current a week or ten days ago. Dairy products were quiet, with large operators disposed to hold off until after Christmas. Pincoffs reports the visible supply of tallow in the principal European markets Dec. 1 at 18,300 tons, against 23,500 tons a year ago.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.*		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
December	$ 78⅝	$ 78¼@	78⅞	$ 78⅛
May	83¾	82⅞@	83⅞	83⅛
CORN.				
December	$ 33	$ 32 @	33	$ 32½
January	31¼	30⅞@	31¼	31
May	32¾	32½@	32¾	32¼
OATS.				
January	$ 20⅝	$ 20⅛@	20⅝	$ 20⅝
May	22⅞	22½@	22⅞	22½
MESS PORK.				
January	$ 9.17½	$ 9.12½@	9.20	$ 9.17½
May	9.60	9.60 @	9.62½	9.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@	5.90	$ 5.87½
May	6.05	6.05 @	6.07½	6.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	$ 4.70	$ 4.70 @	4.72½	$ 4.70
May	4.92½	4.90 @	4.92½	4.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	2	26	8	36
Spring wheat	60	20	15	95
Corn	81	442	61	584
Oats	106	128	1	235
Rye	18	7	....	25
Barley	....	29	46	75
Total	267	652	131	1,050

Also by canal: 4,500 bu corn.

Inspected out: 6,153 bu wheat, 12,295 bu corn, and 34,501 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 237 cars wheat, 865 cars corn, 297 cars oats, and 27,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	20,873	....	23,205	....
Wheat, bu	36,790	....	14,763	....
Corn, bu	256,260	....	240,585	....
Oats, bu	138,928	....	112,410	....
Rye, bu	13,194	....	5,844	....
Barley, bu	47,234	....	25,503	....
Grass seed, lbs	458,215	....	121,917	....
Flaxseed, bu	10,472	....	8,494	....
Broom-corn, lbs	118,960	....	51,936	....
Cheese, lbs	73,120	....	105,740	....
Butter, lbs	391,330	....	348,845	....
Hides, lbs	506,693	....	627,540	....
Wool, lbs	204,655	....	97,112	....

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 23.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 21.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 23.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 21.
Western.				
Chicago	36,790	54,493	14,763	10,473
Milwaukee	16,800	13,550	1,575	525
St. Louis	82,000	53,000	7,000	1,000
Toledo	4,488	3,061	11,504	1,200
Detroit	18,117	11,195	8,054	2,865
Peoria	9,000	8,500	1,000	500
Minneapolis	225,810	126,945	11,250	10,000
Duluth	14,304	22,491	354	1,215
Total	402,309	295,235	55,500	27,778
Eastern.				
New York	42,350	27,010	....	40,448
Philadelphia	1,473	2,619	2,027	3,851
Baltimore	5,002	31,556	16,000	34,400
Total	48,825	61,185	18,027	78,699
Grand total	451,134	356,420	73,527	106,477
Same days 1888	....	242,061	....	90,928

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

	Dec. 21, 1889.	Dec. 14, 1889.	Dec. 7, 1889.	Dec. 22, 1888.
Wheat, bu	4,951,231	4,752,448	4,415,562	4,615,788
Corn, bu	953,575	780,163	744,274	1,360,134
Oats, bu	1,778,079	1,753,584	1,634,858	3,306,874
Rye, bu	473,030	442,392	436,036	759,935
Barley, bu	331,793	289,593	245,715	187,189
Total	8,487,708	8,017,830	7,476,445	10,229,920

These figures show an increase during the week of 198,783 bu wheat, 173,412 bu corn, 24,545 bu oats, 30,938 bu rye, and 42,200 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Dec. 21, 1889.	Dec. 14, 1889.	Dec. 7, 1889.	Dec. 22, 1888.
Wheat	34,275,178	33,944,305	33,178,391	38,085,894
Corn	5,855,662	5,279,333	5,726,196	7,289,802
Oats	4,853,434	4,828,539	4,869,923	8,484,759
Rye	1,251,048	1,189,297	1,114,766	1,637,158
Barley	2,520,581	2,583,471	2,774,283	2,456,945

These figures show an increase during the week of 330,873 bu wheat, 586,329 bu corn, 24,895 bu oats, and 38,292 bu rye, and a decrease of 62,890 bu barley.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Dec. 21, 1889.	Dec. 14, 1889.	Dec. 22, 1888.
Flour, brls	207,400	156,600	126,200
Wheat, bu	506,000	581,500	....
Corn, bu	1,001,100	1,346,200	747,500
Oats, bu	191,300	190,300	4,200
Pork, brls	5,660	5,390	4,240
Lard, lbs	9,190,200	11,009,200	8,779,800
Bacon, lbs	10,002,400	13,557,100	10,376,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This staple was quiet at last week's closing figures, with only a fair demand present. Sales were usually in a small way, with prominent buyers holding off, especially for shipping account. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 26@26½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 27@27½c; fair to good, 23@25c; choice dairies, 22@24c; poor to streaked lots, 18@20c; rolls, 12@14c; packing stock, 10@12½c.

CHEESE—A fair inquiry existed for Young Americas and flats on home orders, while the export trade was not urgent and former prices continued. Low grades and hard skims were dull. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9¾@10c per lb; do twins, 9¾@9⅞c; Young Americas, 10¼@10½c; 1-lb skims, 8@8½c; low grades, 4@7c; Swiss No. 1, 10@10½c; brick, full creams, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Offerings proved ample, with a former quietude continued. Fresh laid were held at 20@21c per doz, with ice-house lots plentiful at 1@2c discount.

GAME—All kinds were steadier, with quails in good request and firmer. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; partridges, $3.25@3.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; prairie chicken, $4.75@5.00; quail, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 8@9c per lb; bear carcass, including hide, 12@13c; rabbits, 50@75c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Such fruits as cranberries and bright oranges were in fair request, fine apples steady, and other varieties quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.50 per brl in car lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex store, $3.25@4.00; Concord grapes, 35c per basket; good to choice pears, $7.00@7.50 per brl; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.00@8.25 per brl; bugles, $8.50@9.00; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.00.

HAY—The offerings were large and the demand light at easier prices. Sales were, On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@11.00; 40 cars upland prairie at $6.50@8.00. Receipts, 651 tons; shipments, 47 tons.

HIDES—The market was pronounced quiet, with former low prices ruling: Green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3⅞c; No. 1 calf, 5¼c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—Receipts were light and fine stock was held at outside prices, with general firmness the rule. Mixed lots sold at the usual discount. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 42@44c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@42c; rose 35@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 25@30c.

POULTRY—As was anticipated the trade in poultry was active, with nearly all kinds of fowls in good demand at outside prices. Shippers and local retailers were free buyers. Quotations: Dressed poultry: Good to choice chickens, 6½@7½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 9½@10c; geese, 9@10c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—At the subjoined prices there was a fairly liberal local trade, with shippers taking moderate quantities: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@25c per doz; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00, per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 23	9,000	100	28,000	5,000
Monday, Dec. 16	13,322	247	24,256	10,714
Total last week	49,790	1,003	167,686	39,489
Previous week	63,514	1,709	192,935	43,935
Same week, 1888	55,372	678	100,207	2,000
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 23	3,400	....	4,000	2,681
Monday, Dec. 16	3,335	18	4,106	2,681
Total last week	19,748	416	25,007	20,181
Previous week	27,245	909	28,524	17,621
Same week, 1888	20,685	272	20,708	12,608

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 25,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 24,256 hogs, 13,322 cattle, and 10,704 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Yesterday's receipts of cattle were smaller than expectations, and a stronger feeling characterized the market. Both local and outside buyers purchased freely, and all desirable grades of cattle sold 5@10c higher, in fact, the common grades in some instances sold a shade higher. The quality was rather poor. Six loads averaging 1,690 lbs sold at $5.15, which was the top of the market. The next highest was $4.90, but sales above $4.50 were scattering. One lot of 70 steers, averaging 1,517 lbs, sold to a dressed-beef firm at $4.85. The next highest sale to a local operator was $4.60. Most of the 1,070@1,400-lb steers sold at $3.00@3.65. Shippers bought largely at $3.60@4.20. Texas cattle sold sparingly at $2.45 for 779@807-lb steers. Most of the native cows sold at $2.00@2.30; bulls principally at $2.10@2.50; and veal calves largely at $4.00@5.00. Stock cattle sold sparingly at $2.45@3.00. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.25
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	3.75@4.80
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,350 lbs	3.05@4.00
Common steers	2.70@2.95
Fancy cows and heifers	2.60@2.75
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.00@2.45
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.20
Stockers and feeders	1.75@2.90
Texas bulls and cows	1.30@2.25
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.00@2.70

HOGS—The run yesterday was 10,000 less than Saturday's receipts, being 5,000 to 9,000 below what the trade expected. The market was strong from start to finish. Prices ruled 5c higher than Saturday's average prices. Fresh and "stale" offerings amounted to 37,000, of which about 6,000 remained unsold. The full number of packers were in the market. Heavy, light, and mixed grades sold at $3.45@3.70, bulk at $3.60@3.65. Pigs averaging 100@140 lbs sold at $3.35@3.60.

SHEEP—The market was stronger, and best grades sold 5@10c higher. The quality was only fair; in fact, few choice sheep were numbered among the arrivals. The highest for sheep was $5.37½, and the highest for lambs $6.00. Sheep averaging 75@120 lbs sold at $3.25@5.00, chiefly at $4.00@4.90. About 1,600 Westerns, averaging 100@103 lbs, sold at $4.35, and 124-lb Westerns at $4.75. A bunch of 233 common Western lambs, averaging 73 lbs, sold at $4.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,790 head, making 10,380 for the week; arrivals include 67 car-loads for slaughterers direct, 63 car-loads for exportation dead, and 30 car-loads for the market. These fresh arrivals and some 20 car-loads besides that were in the pen since Saturday had a slow sale today at about the closing figures of Friday last. Common to extra steers sold at $3.30@5.25 per 100 lbs; a few stockers at $2.00@2.75; a bunch of common Texas steers at $3.10; and poor to best bulls and cows at $1.40@2.60. The week's shipments: 1,400 beeves, 125 sheep, and 1,300 quarters of beef. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American steers dull at 10@12c per lb for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerator beef barely steady at scant 8c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 400, making 2,100 for the week; dull, but steady, at $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs for veals and $2.00@2.35 for grassers and Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,300, making 30,900 for the week; extremely dull and ⅛c to ⅜c per lb lower. Ordinary to choice sheep sold at $4.00@5.75 per 100 lbs, extra do at $6.00@6.25, and common to extra lambs at $5.50@5.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,400, making 41,000 for the week; none offered alive; nominally firmer at $3.00@4.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 300; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@5.25; fair to good do, $3.30@4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.40; range steers, $2.10@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,300 head; shipments, 2,400; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.55@3.85; packing grades, $3.45@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.40@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 100; market strong; fair to choice, $3.60@4.90; lambs, $4.00@5.70.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 491 head; shipments, 287 head; market steady. Quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.20; cows, $1.00@2.15; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,013 head; market strong. Quotations: Light, $3.45@3.50; heavy, $3.42½@3.52½; mixed, $3.30@3.45.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; general market stronger and fairly active; prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb beeves, $3.90@4.60; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.00@3.90; Western, $2.40@3.00; Texans, $2.00@2.40; fair to good feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.30; cows, $1.80@2.00; good to choice cows, $2.00@2.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 350; all sold; opened 5c higher; closed with advance lost; light, $3.47½@3.52½; heavy, 3.45@3.50; mixed $3.40@3.47½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,600; market 10@15c higher; natives, $3.30@4.50; cows, $1.50@2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 300. Market about steady. All grades selling at $3.55@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 700. Market slow and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 54s 6d, dull; do Western, 46s 6d, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot, 32s 3d, dull; December, January, and February, 32s, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand: new No. 2 winter, 6s 10½d, firm; do spring, 7s 3½d, firm. Flour is in poor demand at 10s 3d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 3d, dull; December, 4s 2½d, steady; January, 3s 11¾d, steady; February, 3s 10¾d, steady. Receipts—Wheat the last week from Atlantic ports, 4,100 quarters; Pacific ports, 25,000; other sources, 30,000. Receipts of American corn, 34,600 quarters.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,400 American.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—GRAIN—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

"English wheats are weak. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 82,577 qrs at 30s 1d, against 55,529 qrs at 30s 8d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats are firm. Flour is dull. Oats are in demand and prices have advanced 7d. Corn, beans, and peas are neglected."

At today's market English wheats were firmer at 6d advance. Fine whites were quoted at 35s, Australian quoted at 37s. Grinding barley was 6d dearer. The prices of oats were maintained. Corn was quiet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 2@5 points and reacted, closing unchanged to 3 points higher on December. Liverpool was firm and more active, the sales being 10,000 bales of American, while the receipts of American were 26,000 bales. The exports from the ports since Sept. 1 (to Saturday night) were 2,748,125 bales, against 2,218,318 bales during the same period last year. The receipts at the ports today were 56,761 bales, against 53,241 this day last week and 63,679 last year. The close was barely steady, after sales of 29,800 bales at these closing prices. The early advance was due to an expectation of rather small receipts. At 11 o'clock they were estimated at 50,000 bales for all ports. This would have been 3,200 bales less than this day last week and 13,679 bales less than this day last year. But the receipts exceeded the estimate by 6,671 bales, and this caused selling in which most of the early advance was lost.

DRY GOODS—Jobbers were doing an active business in cleaning up stocks through special offerings. Deliveries by agents were active and the market tone continued strong. Stocks of cotton goods rather improved in condition than otherwise, though no upward changes seem likely to be made at present.

COFFEE—declined 5 points for some options early in the day, but rallied later and advanced 15 points. Havre declined ½@¾c early, but recovered part of this later on. The receipts at Rio for two days were 23,000 bags and at Santos 9,000 bags. On the spot Rio was quiet and steady today at 17¾c for No. 7. Of Maracaibo 500 bags sold on private terms. Rio options closed steady after sales of 35,000 bags at these closing prices. It was noticeable that the receipts reached a liberal aggregate notwithstanding the reduced crop estimates recently sent from Brazil. On the other hand, however, little coffee was offered here, and private cables from Rio to Havre people reported a difficulty in securing anything but the lower grades. Local operators bought moderately. No one seems disposed to either buy or sell heavily at the moment.

FLOUR—Receipts, 33,893 pkgs; exports, 700 brls, 2,867 sacks; moderately active, easy; sales, 23,200 brls.

WHEAT—It was not a large speculation in wheat today by any means, but it was larger than latterly, and the tone of the market was firmer. Early in the day there was an advance of ⅛c. Most of this, it is true, was lost later on, owing to local realizing, and the final official quotations were only ⅛@⅛c higher for the day. The early advance was due to firmer cables, and to an expectation of only a small increase in the visible supply. Some even expected a slight decrease in the "visible," and there was local buy on this idea and selling later when it was found that the visible had increased 330,070 bushels. Foreign houses, including Power, Son & Co. and Cahn & Co., bought to some extent early in the day. In Paris wheat was a turn dearer, and flour advanced 1f@1f 10c. Some of the bulls contend that Russia has stopped selling, having exhausted her surplus and that Great Britain must shortly buy American wheat more freely. They also think the American visible supply is not far from its maximum. Option sales, 2,988,000 bu. December, 86 3-16@86⅜c; January, 86½c; February, 87¾@87⅞c; March, 88 13-16@88⅞c; April, 89 9-16@89⅝c; May, 89¾@89⅞c; June, 89@89⅛c. Cash sales, 28,000 bu. Exporters took half a load of ungraded red at 79c delivered. Millers bought 3 loads of new red at 1½c over January delivered. No. 2 red in elevator was quoted at 86c.

CORN—Was ⅛c lower and more active for options, though quiet on the spot. The decline was due to larger receipts here and at the West and an increase in the visible supply of 587,677 bu. Option sales, 1,968,000 bu. December, 42⅝@41c; January, 41⅛@40½c; February, 40⅛c; March, 40⅛c; May, 40¾@40⅜c. Steamer for December at 38⅝c; January, 38⅝@38⅛c; February, 38⅛c; March 39c. Cash sales, 96,000 bu. Exporters took four loads. No. 2 mixed sold at 41¼@41⅛c in elevator; rejected at 35½c; steamer yellow at 40c; steamer white at 39⅛c and also at 38⅞c, cost, freight, and insurance; and steamer mixed at 38⅞@39c in elevator, and 40c for special delivery middle of March; sample mixed at 39@40c, and yellow corn at 42c in elevator.

OATS—were easier. Clearances from New York today, 30,018 bu; options, 300,000 bu. December, 28⅛c; January, 28⅛@28⅝c; February, 28 9-16@28⅝c; May, 28 9-16@28⅝c; No. 2 white for January, 30⅛c; February, 30¾@31c; May, 30⅝c. Cash sales, 40,000 bu, at 31½c for No. 2 white and 28⅛@28⅜c for do mixed.

BUTTER—26¼@29c.

CHEESE—10½c.

EGGS—16@26c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and nominal. Fair refining, 5c; 96° test centrifugal, 5⅝c; no sales; refined was dull and some grades were lower.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at $1.04 and after narrow fluctuations in the early trading became weak and declined to $1.03. A slight improvement then occurred and the market closed steady at $1.03¼. Stock Exchange—Opening, $1.04; highest, $1.04⅛; lowest, $1.03; closing, $1.03¼. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, $1.03⅞; highest, $1.04⅛; lowest, $1.03¼; closing, $1.03¼. Sales, 279,000 brls.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 24@25c; fancy well-known marks, 28c; firsts and extra firsts, 14@25c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28c; extra firsts, 23@25c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@21c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¼@11c; choice New York, 10¼@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 26@27c; firsts, 21@25c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; Western, 24@25c; Michigan choice, 25c; Canadians, 24c.

CORN—Quiet; old high mixed at 48c; new steamer yellow, 46@46½c; old steamer, 45½c; new do, 45@45½c; good no grade, 41@43, as to quality and color.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2 whites to arrive at 32¼@32½c, with No. 3 whites at 31¼@32c and No. 2 mixed at 30½@31c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 33@36c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31¼@32½c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 30@31c.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Weaker and 1@2c lower; sellers rather inclined to decline offers; on the Board of Trade 12,000 lbs sold at 26@27c, mainly at the higher figure.

DULUTH, MINN., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market was dull today and transactions both in cash and futures have been on a limited scale. With small receipts, present and prospective, dealers generally feel confident of a better demand after the holidays, and prices have therefore been better maintained during the day than in Chicago. Cash No. 1 hard sold at 78⅛c, little offering and demand equally small. No. 2 Northern, 81c; No. 3, 63c; December wheat nominally the same as cash, with early sales of No. 1 Northern at 76c, closed at 75⅝c bid; No sales No. 1 hard; May No. 1 hard opened at 85c, sold down to 84⅝c, up to 84⅞c, and closed at 84⅝c bid, with a fair demand; May No. 1 Northern sold at the close at 81⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spot firm; options weak and closed ¼@⅜c lower; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; choice and fancy longberry, 85@92½c; ungraded in grain depot, 84c; steamer No. 2 red in export elevator, 72½c; No. 4 red, December, 81@81½c; January, 81½@82c; February, 82¾@83⅛c; March, 84@84⅛c. Corn—Options steady; car lots dull and in liberal supply; No. 2 mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 35c; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 35@35½c; steamer No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 37c; No. 2 high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 39½c; old do on track, 41½c; for export steamer for February at 37½c in elevator; No. 2 for February at 38⅛c in elevator; No. 2 mixed, December, 38¼@38⅝c; January, 38¼@38⅝c; February, 38¼@38⅝c; March, 38¾@39c. Corn—Car lots firm; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white, 32c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, December, 31@31¼c; January, 30¾@30⅞c; February, 30¼@30⅝c; March, 30¼@31¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 41,400 bu; oats, 5,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; larger receipts than anticipated and weak markets elsewhere brought out enough selling to start a decline; the close was weak and ⅛c below Saturday; No. 2 red cash, 78c; May, 82½@84c, closed at 82¼c; July, 77¾@78c, closed at 77⅝c asked. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash, 26c; December closed at 26c; January, 26¼@26⅝c, closed at 26¼c; February, 26⅝@27c, closed at 26⅝c asked; May, 28¾@29¼c, closed at 28⅞@29c asked; July, 30c, closed at 29⅞@30c asked. Oats lower, dull; No. 2 cash, 19¾c; May, 22⅛c bid; January, 19⅛c bid.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy without material change.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 82,600 bu; corn, 563,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 262,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 23.—WHEAT—The posted receipts including Sunday, were 386 cars, and 18 were shipped out. Duluth received 35 cars for the same time. A very fair demand existed for milling wheat, on a basis of about 78c for No. 1 Northern, with some choice a little higher. There was but a small increase in local stock, amounting to 97,815 bushels, as the mills ground last week considerable from private stocks. The total increase in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth was 297,049 bu, while the total visible increased 321,000 bu. Oats were dull, and parties with many cars to sell found it impossible to dispose of them even at the current low prices. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December, 79c; January, 79c; May, 84c; on track, 80c. No. 1 Northern, December, 76¼c; January, 77c; May, 81⅛c; on track, 78c. No. 2 Northern, December and January, 74c; May, 78½c; on track, 74@76c.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, easier; cash and December, 81¼c; May, 85⅝c. Corn dull, cash, 33c. Oats quiet; cash, 22½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, steady; cash, December, and January, $3.50; February, $3.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,488 bu; corn, 25,187 bu; oats, 1,632 bu; clover-seed, 347 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,504 bu; corn, 122,852 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; clover-seed, 1,300 bags.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 87½c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 85½c. Corn—No. 2, in store, 37¼c.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 40c.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and December, 80c; January, 80⅜@80⅝c; February, 82¼@82½c; May, 87c. Corn—Western weak; mixed spot, 42¼c; new spot, 39¼c; year, 39¼@39⅜c; January and February, 38⅜@38⅝c; March, 38¾@39c; April, 39@39⅛c. Oats inactive; values firm; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 28@29½c; graded No. 2 white, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

Washington *Post:* Now that the New York electric lights are shut off the place is so dark that the people over there cannot see to put into the World's Fair fund.

New York *Press:* The difference between the great schemes of Germany and the World's Fair Committee here would seem to be that Germany's is a floating exhibition while ours has sunk.

St. Paul *Globe:* It appears that last year $1,000 worth of playing cards were bought for members of Congress. If they used the common varieties without frills that would be 4,000 packs. They evidently need private secretaries.

Baltimore *American:* The Pan-Americans are studying the mud and the street blockades, the death-dealing wires, the gloom at night, and the holes in the pavements of New York. Would it be a good place for a World's Fair, anyhow?

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Now if the New York millionaires will turn in and make good the pledges of their city with regard to the Grant monument they will bring their reputation for decent public spirit up to something like par.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* Chicago is determined to be ahead of New York, and has already organized a "Twentieth Century Club." The first paper read before it bore the suggestive title for Chicagoans: "Our Relations to the Criminal Classes."

Lincoln *Journal:* Chiefs Big Head and Hollow Horn of the Dakota Sioux find themselves so much at home among the big heads and hollow horns of the National Capital that they think of going home and organizing a campaign for the Senate to fill the next vacancies as they occur.

Boston *Journal:* It is evident that New York does not want the great Exhibition located in that city. The wealthy men had rather gobble up railroads than put out their money for the Fair. They are backward in coming forward with their dollars. Chicago, with its big Auditorium, is all alive for the prize, with a chance of securing it.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* While they [the New-Yorkers] have been going slow and waiting for something to turn up in their favor the Chicago hustlers have been making ground in every direction, and when the real contest comes before Congress over the selection of a site the Western people will be found in a strong position. Each passing day shows the unwisdom of New York's policy in this matter.

She Was a Thorough Business Woman.

A traveling agent at the Russell House was expecting a caller. It was a purely business matter, but he had on an immaculate morning suit, his shoes were highly polished, and a smile of joyous expectancy lit up his countenance. He vibrated from the door of Parlor 15 to the head of the stairs every few minutes, and at last his vigilance was rewarded. A business-like woman with a distingué air ascended the stairs and responded coolly to his enthusiastic greeting. The lady followed him to the parlor, where a long table was covered with new cloaks.

"What will you have? Can I offer you a glass of wine? Sit down and rest. You must be tired."

"Thank you," said the visitor, not sitting down, but divesting herself of her gloves in a business-like manner. "I never drink wine and I am not tired. I came here from Black, White & Co. to examine your stock of cloaks."

"And you will not taste a glass of champagne or have a biscuit and some relish first?" he asked in melodramatic tones.

The lady promptly refused. He could not offer her a cigar and there was nothing to do but to proceed to business. He had a good stock and his caller was a saleswoman in a leading dry-goods store, the head of a department, and an expert in her business. Within an hour she had made her purchases and said good-by to the dapper agent, leaving the firm's check for $7,000.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Lecturer's Set-Back.

Judge Corwin's famous temperance address, which was printed in *Postscripts* a few weeks ago, recalls an incident which occurred during one of Francis Murphy's blue-ribbon addresses. A drunken man sat in the audience and listened with owlish gravity to the remarks. Murphy was telling of a fearful occurrence alleged to have happened in a distant State—where such things always happen.

"And my friends," said he, "this poor wretch was so filled and saturated with alcohol that he fairly breathed alcohol, and one night when he tried to blow out a candle the flames set the alcohol fumes afire and the miserable sot was burned alive."

The drunken man rose to his feet and huskily demanded—

"Ish thassho?"

"It is most assuredly so, sir."

"Got er—hic—got er Book?"

"Yes, right down here in front."

The horrible example walked uncertainly down in front. The audience was on tip-toes of expectancy. Here was another brand plucked from the burning.

"I solemnly shwear," said the inebriate, "that, never, sho long's I live, will I—hic—will I ever blow out another candle."

A war veteran who had rheumatism 20 years received great benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Honduras and Central American Steamship Co.

Fast passenger service for Kingston (Jamaica) and Greyton (Nicaragua)—5½ days to Kingston, 9 days to Greyton. Favorite winter resorts for health, scenery, pleasure. For particulars and descriptive guide apply to CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., General Agents, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex	† 1:00 pm	¶1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	†10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	† 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	*11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	*10:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	†10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	†12:01 n'n / § 5:40 pm / §10:30 pm	† 2:15 pm / § 7:00 am / § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm / §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am / § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm / ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / § 5:00 pm / † 7:00 pm / † 9:05 pm / * 8:00 am	X1:45 pm / * 4:00 pm / * 9:45 pm / § 6:25 am / *10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm / § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm / § 9:05 pm	§10:00 am / § 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	§ 9:30 am / * 4:45 pm	§ 4:30 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:30 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / § 5:30 pm / ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / § 9:30 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / ‡11:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:00 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	§ 9:30 am / ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:20 pm	* 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 pm	*9:55 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†5:00 pm / *10:45 pm	†9:55 am / *7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 pm / †10:45 pm	*9:55 am / †7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 am / *5:00 pm / *10:45 pm	*4:55 pm / *9:55 am / *7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 pm	*10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12.00 N'n	* 1.20 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	* 8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.20 PM	* 7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	* 7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	* 9.00 AM	* 7.15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11.20 PM	* 7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	* 9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express F	* 8:00 am
	Penna. Special P	* 9:30 am
	Fast Line F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express P	* 8:50 pm
	Atlantic Express F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	*10:00 am / * 8:30 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:05 am., P *7:15 am., F *9:45 am., P *4:50 pm., P *5:00 pm., F †5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	* 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 p m	¶ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:50 p m	† 8:30 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 p m	¶ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 6:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	* 3:10 pm	* 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 3:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:10 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 129 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.